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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1982

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## John Hay Whitney Is Dead; Publisher, Financier Was 77

International Herald Tribune  
NEW YORK — John Hay Whitney, 77, chairman of the International Herald Tribune, U.S. ambassador to Britain during the Eisenhower administration and a prominent financier, philanthropist and sportsman, died Monday at the North Shore Hospital in Manhasset, N.Y., of heart failure. He had been in declining health for several years.

Mr. Whitney was a leading figure on the American and European scene in a broad range of fields: publishing, art, philanthropy, equal rights, venture-capital investment, politics, education, theater and motion pictures, and horse racing.

The diversity of those interests mirrored his passion for life and his desire to contribute to the welfare of the nation and international well-being.

Heir to one of the great American fortunes, Mr. Whitney — known throughout his life as "Jock" — was also heir to a family legacy of distinguished political involvement: Both of his grandfathers had served in presidential Cabinets.

The tradition of public service was one that he valued highly, and one of his life's guiding principles was that those who are born to great wealth must employ their resources and talents responsibly and usefully, in ways that contribute to the public good.

In addition to serving as ambassador to Britain, and working during his term to re-establish the "special relationship" between those two countries during the tense years that followed the Suez crisis, Mr. Whitney

filled positions on several presidential advisory bodies.

His passion for journalism forged a publishing empire, which included the New York Herald Tribune from 1958 until it closed in 1966. Determined to continue its Paris edition, he brought The Washington Post and The New York Times into ownership with him in 1967 of what was then renamed the International Herald Tribune.

Walter N. Thayer, president of Whitney Communications Corp., through which Mr. Whitney participated in the International Herald Tribune ownership, said in New York Monday that the company would continue in its ownership role.

Government and publishing were only two of Mr. Whitney's interests.

His business acumen produced a varied array of investment successes. His political commitment made him a generous contributor to the Republican Party and a counselor to its liberal wing. His philanthropy nurtured museums, hospitals and education. His private collection of neo-impressionist and fauvist paintings was regarded as probably the best in the United States. His interests in the theater and entertainment made him a frequent investor in stage and movie successes. His convictions on racial equality led him to contribute substantial sums to methods of integrating the lot of black Americans and other minorities. And his enthusiasm for sports put him in the front rank of horse and horse racing.

Mr. Whitney is survived by his wife, Bessie Cushing Roosevelt Whitney. Mrs. Whitney



John Hay Whitney

sey's two daughters by her first marriage, Mrs. Ronald Wilford and Kate Whitney, were adopted by Mr. Whitney. They also survive, as do eight grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held 11 a.m. Friday at the Christ Episcopal Church in Manhattan.

A full obituary appears on Page 5.

## Reagan Team Opens Drive to Sell '83 Budget Amid Warnings on Cuts, Deficit in Congress

By David S. Broder  
and Herbert H. Denton  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun its drive to convince a skeptical Congress of the wisdom of the president's fiscal 1983 budget and the \$91.5-billion deficit it would entail, a deficit that both Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill see as a threat to recovery from the current recession.

Yet there was also talk by White House aides and congressional Democrats of taking a major step that would almost certainly add to the deficit: speeding up the date of this summer's large tax cut.

President Reagan signed the budget Monday at the White House, saying the measure was the "second step toward economic recovery."

He met with congressional leaders before departing for a series of speeches in Minneapolis, Des Moines, Iowa, and Indianapolis, Ind., designed to sell his budget and the companion program to

The deficit forecast in the budget faced businessmen and sent stock prices plummeting. Page 7.

turn more than 40 federal programs over to the states.

After meeting with the president, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, told reporters, "It's going to be a more interesting year, this year. We are going to have a lot of victories," he said, meaning the Democrats.

Even Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Republican of

Tennessee, spoke of congressional "modifications" in the proposed \$757.6-billion budget.

Following the White House meeting, he said that the "president's budget, perhaps with some modifications, is going to be best."

Rep. O'Neill said Mr. Reagan has spent too much time with "that country club-style of people" and has lost touch with the public. "He has forgotten his roots," the congressman said.

But Sunday, White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d advised doubters: "Never underestimate this president's ability to mobilize the American people behind his policies."

That is the objective of Mr. Reagan's two-day, three-state trip. But he left accompanied by warnings that his effort to increase military spending by nearly a fifth while cutting all but a few basic domestic programs almost as much will face considerable opposition in this election year, not just from the affected interest groups and congressional Democrats, but also from key Republicans as well.

During the budget-signing ceremony, which preceded its formal presentation to Congress, Mr. Reagan denied critics' charges that it was more burdensome on the poor than the better off.

"We are still continuing to increase sizably our spending on social programs," he said. But he added, "Do we honestly believe that someone whose parents earn in six figures is entitled to have food stamps because they're going to college? That's what's been going on."

And the president, told of Rep. O'Neill's aide about his hanging around with a "country club-style of people," responded: "...we've only played golf once since I've been president, and he's an inveterate golfer. And I'm sure he must have gone to a country club to play golf."

"The Republicans I talk to ..."

are frightened about the deficits," said Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

He predicted that Mr. Reagan's proposals to trim food stamps and other domestic spending would have a difficult time in Congress.

"The president's budget will be difficult to pass in its entirety," said House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., a New Yorker who is the ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, cast doubt on the prospects for the half-dozen tax increases Mr. Reagan proposed.

The representative said he did not agree with the basic premise behind the proposed minimum tax on corporations, that the proposed 5 percent withholding of interest and dividends does not have a chance and that the entire tax proposal could become a vehicle for Democratic "mischievous."

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Meanwhile, there were reports that the weekend meeting of Mr. Reagan's senior staff members and political advisers at Camp David produced a consensus that the president faced a difficult battle in his efforts to repeat his 1981 budget and tax victories in Congress.

Mr. Haig flew to Madrid on Sunday for a meeting of the Conference on European Security and

Cooperation. He will continue to Portugal, Morocco and Romania.

Some critics, such as Rep. Gerry E. Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat, have charged that by aiding the government in El Salvador, the administration was making the same mistakes that drew the United States into the Vietnam War.

Mr. Studds and other critics have accused the Salvadoran government of being repressive and have urged the administration to press

in on the issue of negotiations with leftist insurgents.

Mr. Haig, who has been outspoken in his alarm at what he regards as growing Cuban and Soviet support for subversive and insurgent movements, was asked about Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's reported view that U.S.

ways for those who are seeking to move against America's vital interests."

He said such statements were self-defeating and that no prudent sovereign state would rule out options in advance.

Mr. Haig has repeatedly refused to bar the use of U.S. forces in the region, even though President Reagan has said there were no plans to send combat forces anywhere, and Mr. Weinberger has been clearly unhappy with the prospect of becoming involved in the Caribbean.

When asked about a possible Vietnam parallel, Mr. Haig said that "I think the Central American Convention is very, very different."

In the Vietnam case, he said the United States had difficulty deciding whether the country was "a vital challenge to fundamental American interests."

"Had it been determined at that time that South Vietnam was in

desperate straits, I would have

done what I did in Central America," Mr. Weinberger said.

"Many Good Reasons"

It is a testimony to the degree of our past blindness," Mr. Weinberger contends, that so much Western trade has flowed eastward that Moscow now has leverage on the West rather than the other way around.

The report, which comes while the United States is considering whether to continue talks with Moscow on controlling nuclear

## West Gears For Clash At Madrid

## Battle Expected Over Polish Issue

By John Darnton  
*New York Times Service*

REUTERS  
MADRID — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Monday with Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish premier, as his aides prepared a strong indictment of the military crackdown in Poland for Tuesday's opening of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Uncertainty over how the conference meeting would go appeared to concern Mr. Haig as he attended two meetings with Spanish leaders.

As he met José Pedro Pérez Llorca, Mr. Haig was heard to say, "A few surprises may be in order, if not inevitable" — an allusion to the conference meeting.

Later, as he called on Mr. Calvo Sotelo, he told a reporter: "We expect everything to go like clockwork."

Mr. Haig also met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, Monday night in an effort to shape Western unity on strategy at the conference.

The program was a further refinement of the line laid down by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski in a speech to Parliament Jan. 25. The meeting of the Council of Ministers on Friday — and the extensive publicity given to it Monday — represented an effort to give the impression that the martial law government is actively tackling the country's problems.

One major problem, with the Solidarity union still suspended under martial law, will be the shape of the trade union movement. Monday's document did not shed much light on this, although it said that a committee headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski would present this month "a set of political premises for reviving the trade union movement."

The unions, it said, would be "authentic, independent and self-governing representatives" of the workers, but it added that they must be "harmoniously connected" with the overriding goal of "consolidating the state and the Socialist democracy."

To some observers, the phraseology suggested a possible retreat from the pledge that Solidarity would be re-organized as a genuinely independent organization. It sub-

## Poland Seeks to Loosen Economic Ties to West

U.S.

S.

## Mauroy Claims Success For Socialist Policies

By Joseph Fitchett  
and Axel Krause  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — In a bid to reassure international business leaders about his Socialist government's policies, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy told a conference Monday that France's economic recovery program has achieved some initial success and that similar expansionist policies are emerging in West Germany and Belgium.

Mr. Mauroy emphasized the government's commitment to encouraging foreign investment as part of France's drive to modernize its industry. He announced that the government will double the financial incentives to new investments.

Other French Cabinet ministers, speaking later at the conference, sharply attacked the Reagan administration for its refusal to intervene against high interest rates and a soaring dollar, which one minister described as a "European obsession."

Current U.S. economic policies, several ministers warned, threaten to undermine transatlantic political relations and security cooperation.

### Commercial Unity

Jacques Delors, minister of the economy and finance, and André Chardenas, minister for European affairs, called for closer European cooperation to defend the commercial unity of the 10 member nations of the Common Market, and enable them to compete against Japan and the United States.

Addressing about 250 executives and bankers from Western Europe, the United States and Japan at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune on "New French Economic Policies," the ministers vehemently rejected suggestions that France is pursuing protectionist policies.

They criticized what they called abuses by some of France's trading partners, citing Japanese nontariff barriers and subsidized agriculture in the United States — examples of what they said were other governments' techniques for helping crisis-stricken industries and farms.

Discussing the French economy

my's performance since the Socialist electoral victory last spring, Mr. Mauroy said that initial improvement is already "tangible." He cited a slowdown in inflation from 14 percent in 1980 to 12 percent in the final quarter of 1981, an increase in industrial demand and an inventory buildup. He said that there was a "strong and steady economic pickup" in France and praised the policies of West Germany and Belgium for taking "a similar path" of expansion.

### Nationalization Defended

Mr. Mauroy and his ministers defended the government's controversial nationalization program, explaining that the new government-run groups would be expected to compete profitably in world markets without long-term government financing or orders.

Similar industrial policies already exist elsewhere in Europe and Japan, but in different forms, Mr. Mauroy said. Both the Japanese and West Germany governments, he said, had found ways of helping key industrial sectors modernize.

In France, "we nationalize," he said.

The French government's final version of the nationalization law is now being reviewed by the Constitutional Council after an earlier ruling forced the government to increase shareholder compensation substantially.

For new foreign investment, Mr. Mauroy outlined three basic criteria:

- Creation of jobs. Government financial incentives — to double in a few weeks — will be based on each project's potential for employment in depressed areas such as northern and central France.

- Advanced technology. Preference, he said, will go to companies introducing new technology and know-how.

- Balance of trade. Foreign companies coming to France will be expected to contribute both to domestic production and to French exports.

Some apparent limitations and contradictions in French policy also surfaced in conference discussions Monday.

Listing some questions being debated in France, Thierry de Montrouge, director of the independent French Institute for Foreign Relations, said that the government often appears uncertain about whether the nationalization plan is intended to forge an economic *de frappe* or a laboratory for social reform.

It remains unclear, for example, how much longer France can continue relying on government deficit spending to finance expansion, Mr. de Montrouge said.

Discussing the question of U.S. interest rates, Mr. Delors said that they have become the major outside obstacle to investment and expansion because they force up the cost of borrowing in Europe.

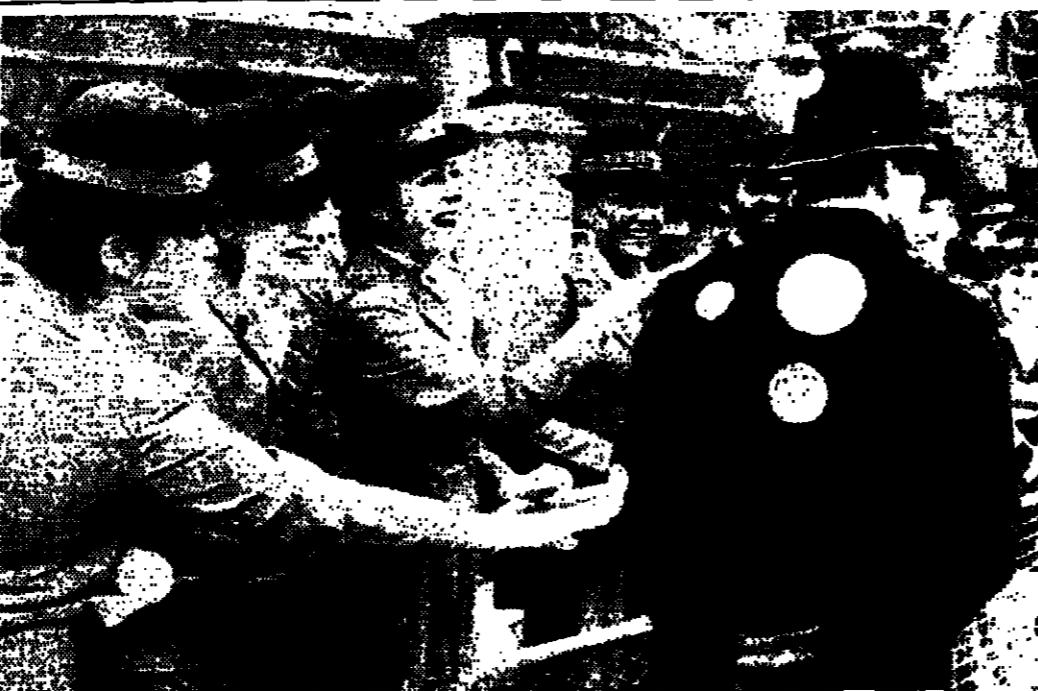
**Warning of Backlash**

Both Mr. Chardenas and Michel Robert, minister of foreign trade, warned that Washington is risking a political backlash in Europe because of its continuing unwillingness — repeated over the year since the Reagan administration took office — to intervene in U.S. money markets and reduce interest rates.

Mr. Delors said France hoped that European governments, the United States and Japan could agree on a coordinated approach to interest rates and other monetary problems at the industrial nations' Versailles economic summit in June.

He said that discussions were under way among Europeans to try to forge a European "snake" on interest rates to create a protected zone of lower charge, but he did not elaborate.

As a last resort, Mr. Delors said, France would adopt a "purely French solution" for bringing down its interest rates.



Employees of Laker Airways decorating a London policeman Monday as they held protests at Downing Street and outside Parliament calling for government support for the troubled company.

## For Sir Freddie, It Was a Battle To the Very End to Save His Airline

By William Borders  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — It was nearly dawn last Friday when Sir Freddie Laker, his eyes red with fatigue, his customary grin missing, finally conceded defeat.

On the runways outside his office at Gatwick Airport, 27 miles (43 kilometers) south of London, Sir Freddie's celebrated Skytrains were landing from their super cheap trips across the Atlantic, as he wearily informed an emergency meeting of his board of directors that those flights would be the last.

[A plan by a Canadian bank to bail out Sir Freddie's airline collapsed Monday night and the British government again refused to come to its rescue, Reuters reported Monday from London.]

The Orion Royal Bank, a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, said its proposed £35-million (about \$19-million) package had failed because it could not reconcile the interests of all creditors, Reuters said.

[Earlier, about 2,000 Laker staff members were rebuffed when they marched to see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to seek government help for Sir Freddie.]

### Last-Ditch Battle

On Thursday night, Sir Freddie had stayed up in a last-ditch battle to save the airline that his dreams and enthusiasm had built. Maybe he could raise enough cash to tide him over and satisfy the bankers by selling part of his holiday business to a competitor, he told an associate Thursday night.

They rushed to a fourth-floor suite at the new Gatwick Hilton and tried until nearly 2 a.m. to put together a deal.

"He was businesslike and composed, as usual," said a man who was at that meeting. "But in the end it didn't work, and Freddie knew there were no other hopes. He was shattered."

### Refined over the weekend, the plan now proposes that either the United Nations or a mixed UN and OAU force play a peacekeeping role in the area and organize the referendum.

Or some might blame the bankers for allowing Laker to build up debts of one-third of a billion dollars when the shakiness of the airline business was no secret.

In any case, the Laker collapse became inevitable, insiders say, at a meeting last Wednesday, when Civil Aviation Authority officials met at a London hotel with representatives of McDonnell Douglas, supplier of Laker's DC-10s and the Clydesdale Bank, Laker's principal bankers, to review the airline's immediate financial outlook.

Clydesdale, part of the Midland group, had reached the point where it was paying Laker's salaries and fuel costs, out of an over-draft that had grown to about \$30 million. Obviously Laker needed much more money than the \$23 million or so McDonnell was prepared to offer as a loan.

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## Weinberger Declares Cuts Would Be 'Tragic' In Defending \$216-Billion Military Budget

By Richard Halloran

NEW YORK — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has said that it would be a "tragic mistake" to cut military spending planned for 1983.

Mr. Weinberger called a news conference following dinner Sunday with Saudi Arabian leaders after being informed of criticism in the United States over the proposed \$216-billion military budget.

[On Monday, Mr. Weinberger started a tour of military installations in Saudi Arabia after two days of discussions with Saudi Arabian leaders. The Associated Press reported.]

[Mr. Weinberger toured the Jubail naval base before flying to Dhahran for a visit to King Abdul Aziz air base, where he inspected shelters for F-15 fighters, simulators and other facilities.]

At his Sunday news conference on the U.S. budget, Mr. Weinberger contended that domestic programs had not been cut to make room for military spending and asserted that they would have been cut even if President Reagan had not seen the need to increase spending on the military.

The defense secretary defended his absence from Washington while the budget was being presented to Congress. "I have already testified in the first round of hearings," he said, referring to closed sessions last week. He said that he would be ready to testify again when he returns next week.

Mr. Weinberger said that the \$4 billion earmarked for the Rapid Deployment Force was intended to protect Gulf oil less for the United States and more for Europe, Israel, and Japan, for whom he said it was vital, and to deny oil to the Soviet Union.

On the criticism in the United States, Mr. Weinberger said, "There are some people who say they don't want to spend this much for defense." He added, "All I'm saying is that it would be a tragic mistake" to cut the amount planned for military spending.

As he has before, Mr. Weinberger argued for a steady increase in the spending. "Nothing is more disruptive of orderly progress toward the defense goal than a kind of lurching approach," he said.

He noted that defense would cost \$1.6 trillion over the next five

years, a sum so large that "hardly anyone can visualize it." But he said that domestic programs would cost \$1.8 trillion during the same period.

He asserted that "many of the social programs we're talking about are programs the president has decided should be reduced or eliminated not because he needs to make room for the defense expenditures, but because those domestic social programs have long since fulfilled their purposes."

The more than \$4 billion for projecting U.S. military power into the Middle East would pay for building up and training the Rapid Deployment Force, buying air and sea transports, refurbishing local bases to which the United States might gain access and for sailing the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Sea.

But Mr. Weinberger said: "The \$4 billion is not to save the oil. America imports less than 10 percent of its oil from the Middle East." He said it was to protect the oil for Europe, Israel and Japan, which "import almost 100 percent of their oil from the Middle East." He added, "That supply is vital to us."

The defense secretary also said

that "with the Soviets becoming an energy-importing nation in the next few years, the worry is that they would move down through Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan and try to seize the oil fields." He said he hoped that U.S. military power would deter the Soviet Union from that move.

That was the point that Mr. Weinberger reportedly tried to make to Saudi Arabian leaders during the day but with less than full success. Officials in the meeting said that the Saudi Arabian leaders spent much of the time pointing to Israel as the primary threat to Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, according to a Saudi Arabian general, his government viewed help from the United States only as a last resort in defending the oil, after Saudi Arabi efforts and those of other Arab nations.

He made clear that a U.S. military presence was not wanted in Saudi Arabia, even though 950 U.S. officers and enlisted personnel are currently posted to the military mission here and four U.S. Air Force AWACs (Airborne Warning and Control System) radar warning planes are on duty.

The officials said Mr. Deng was pursuing his desire to ease out of day-to-day responsibilities to concentrate on larger issues such as the current "rectification" campaign.

"He is trying to shed some responsibilities," a Western diplomat said. "His age is always in his mind and he wants to ensure a stable succession to guarantee the men in power will continue after he is gone."

The notion of withdrawing to the "second line" was introduced by Mao in the 1950s when he gave up the state chairmanship but continued to dominate the party and government.

Mr. Deng's purge of undesirable party members and government officials continued Monday with disclosure of disciplinary actions taken in Peking and southern Guangdong province. This pushed the number of those disciplined to more than 50 within the last week.

"One gets the impression they [Mr. Deng and his allies] are accelerating the plan," the Western diplomat said. "They are serious about it."

"More people are going to be arrested and some high-level corruption trials are likely. Then we are going to have some major reorganization."

In November, 1965, the Army's First Cavalry division scored a significant success when it decisively defeated the 32d, 33d and 66th Regiments of the North Vietnamese army at Ia Drang.

Mr. Summers argued that the failure to ask Congress for a declaration of war led to the destruction of Communist power.

This policy had been adopted, he emphasized, because of the administration's fear of igniting a nuclear war or provoking Chinese intervention or both.

The North Vietnamese had launched a strategic offensive to conquer South Vietnam, he contends. The administration, he says, did not recognize this, and much of the American military and civilian effort was expended on sideshows such as the then-explosive concept of counterinsurgency.

The Army was given new missions that had little to do with fighting the enemy, such as civil affairs and setting up schools and public-health missions. One consequence, he says, was the overinvolvement in South Vietnamese affairs, "a dimension of American arrogance" that saw the United States not only as the world's policeman but as the world's nursemaid as well.

"Big shots" who violate the law should be subjected to harsher punishment than lesser-ranking officials, the daily said.

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## Deng Is Seen As Speeding Crackdown

Analysts Say Leader Remains in Power

United Press International  
PEKING — Deng Xiaoping's monthlong disappearance does not mean he has fallen from power, Chinese and Western officials said Monday.

If anything, a Western diplomat said, Mr. Deng's crackdown against his ideological enemies and corrupt or inefficient officials is "accelerating."

Mr. Deng, who as deputy chairman of the Communist Party and chairman of the military council that runs the nation's armed forces, is the nation's most powerful figure, last appeared in public Jan. 12 in Peking. There still has been no official announcement on his exact whereabouts or the reason for the long absence. But Chinese officials sought to dampen rumors about the 77-year-old leader.

"Even if he has withdrawn to the second line [of government], I am sure he will still be a very active leader, particularly in major decisions," an official said.

The officials said Mr. Deng was pursuing his desire to ease out of day-to-day responsibilities to concentrate on larger issues such as the current "rectification" campaign.

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Six Western tourists chatted with Thai policemen after their release by opium warlords. The tourists had been held hostage for three days in the jungles of the "Golden Triangle."

## 6 Hostages Freed by Opium Gang in 'Golden Triangle'

United Press International

BANGKOK — Three Americans, held hostage for three days by opium warlords in the jungles of Burma, said Monday they passed the hours arm wrestling and drinking moonshine with their jailers.

"We were pretty nervous at first but none of us went mentally bonzo or anything and now we're all fine," Gene Patrick Glaab, 19, of Brownsville, Wis., said by telephone from northern Thailand.

Mr. Glaab was one of six tourists on a guided trek through the rugged north that ended abruptly Wednesday when they were taken prisoner by Shan soldiers loyal to Khun Sa, the drug kingpin in the "Golden Triangle," the opium fields where Burma, Thailand and Laos meet.

Also captured were James Mace, 22, a student from Oklahoma; Jeff Pratt, 22, a carpenter from California; Brigitte Voges, 25, from West Germany; Noel Battersby, 22, from Australia, and Abram Dubowski, 39, from Norway.

Mr. Dubowski said their captors, "all about 15 years old," bound them and forced them to make an all-night trek through the jungle to a camp inside Burma near the Thai border.

Before freeing them, a Shan official gave Mr. Mace a six-page letter, reportedly from Khun Sa, addressed to President Reagan. The letter proposed that Khun Sa cooperate in opium crop substitution in Burma's northeastern Shan state, origin of 70 percent of the 600 tons of opium harvested last year in the Golden Triangle.

## 32 Are Killed

### In Blaze at Tokyo Hotel

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Thirty-two persons were killed and more than 60 injured Monday when a fire swept through the two top floors of a 10-story hotel in central Tokyo.

Eight of those killed in the fire at the Hotel New Japan were Japanese. Police said other victims included one American, 10 Taiwanese and eight South Koreans. Five bodies have not been identified.

"More people are going to be arrested and some high-level corruption trials are likely. Then we are going to have some major reorganization."

In Peking, 28 persons have been arrested on charges of smuggling, profiteering and speculating, and 24 of them sentenced to "reform through labor," the People's Daily said.

The Guangming Daily revealed a purge in Cao Yang county of Guangdong province, which is known for extensive smuggling of luxury goods from Hong Kong.

The newspaper said "leading cadres and staff members" were arrested and "received punishment according to law."

"Big shots" who violate the law should be subjected to harsher punishment than lesser-ranking officials, the daily said.

"Never show any mercy," it urged.

The dead included Kim Tae Dong, 63, a former South Korean communications minister.

Investigators said the cause of the fire had not been determined, but that it appeared to have started in a ninth-floor room.

Officials said there were no sprinklers on the upper floors of the 500-room hotel, which is located in the Akasaka nightclubs district. A new sprinkler system was being installed, but the work had not been completed on the top floors, the president of the hotel, Hideki Yokoi, said.

The manager, Massa Hattori, said the hotel had financial trouble and had not been able to secure loans to cover the cost of the sprinklers.

Fire officials said the hotel was built with hollow spaces in the walls between rooms. The fire code now requires fireproof blocks of the flames, they said.

Officials said at least three persons jumped to their deaths. A guest from Melbourne, Australia, said he saw a man clinging to a sheet dangling from a ninth-floor window. "Finally the flames got to him and he dropped," the guest said.

"It was extremely hard to breathe and the situation was near panic," said another guest. "People were falling down the stairs of the fire escape."

Hundreds of firefighters battled the fire which started about 3:30 a.m. and was put out shortly before noon.

The death toll was the second highest in a Japanese hotel fire since World War II. A hotel fire in the eastern resort town of Kawayu in November, 1980, killed 45 persons.

A hotel clerk reportedly burned in the first alarm after finding smoke in the ninth-floor hallway. He said he summoned other hotel employees who tried to fight the blaze, but it moved too quickly.

The former Socialist premier had infuriated the embassy by accusing Moscow of trying to destabilize the Iberian peninsula.

When Mr. Soares' Socialist Party reacted by demanding the expulsion of the highest-ranking Soviet diplomats, the embassy said it had made its original statement, claiming it had made a mistake in translating from Russian.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister said Monday it had been analyzing the Soviet statements and defined them as being "in both language and content completely alien to the normal functions of a diplomatic mission."

The decision reverses a policy that Soares has maintained since the early 1970s. The unanimous vote last weekend by Soares' party of the Socialist party, which includes the Socialists and the Communists, is ending an admissions policy that did not consider a student's ability to pay. The school will now reject some students who cannot afford the full tuition.

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## John Hay Whitney

John Hay Whitney's life was long, varied and public. He was famous when he was young and he had four major careers before he died. The list of his public activities fills several columns of this newspaper: Indeed, it filled a recent book. The list of his private acts of kindness and generosity is written nowhere but in the hearts of his friends. Yet none of this defines him. He was not his career, as some men are. He was himself.

In a curious way, this very rich man, who lived a life so different from the common man's, mirrored our century and the American sense of where we are.

He was born in 1904 into an important family that had a settled conviction they were "the best people." They owed a public duty. When America was abounding with wealth and health and youthful certainties, so was he. When we gave the roasting party that preceded the Depression, he was up near the band. When we fell in love with the movies, he was one of those who led the way toward finding color, toward finding excellence.

It was no accident that he prodded David Selznick into producing "Gone With the Wind." Just before World War II, it defined movies for us and, as Selznick said, Jock Whitney was the man whose confidence and steadiness was the background against which it could be produced.

When America went to war, Jock put his fortune in the care of others and volunteered. When America came home, before we knew consciously that our old ways were perma-

nently shaken, he made two prescient decisions: to put his money in businesses that would help society; to join the serious public debate of his times, helping Dwight Eisenhower become president, and becoming a diplomat.

And just as our society began to see itself in terms of "media," he came to newspapers and editing. He bought the New York Herald Tribune and this newspaper when they were deeply in trouble. He could not save the New York paper. He always considered that the greatest disappointment of his life. This paper he assured of longevity by bringing in others to share the ownership. For all the newspaper people who ever came to work with him, he was the sure, steady background against which they could do their best. For a generation, he has defined what the Herald Tribune is.

He was troubled by the problems of social inequality in America. He gave away millions, quietly, to back new ideas in housing and schooling and work.

He would not abide the mandarin quality of some farewells. He had a dread of people saying thank you. In his last illness, racked with pain and the indignities of medical attention, he turned to his wife and said, "Poor Betsy, this must be awful for you."

He was at the end what he always wanted to be and never thought he had become — a privileged witness to our times providing a sure, steady background for others to do their best.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Fate of 'the Cities'

There is one notable silence in the argument over President Reagan's New Federalism. It concerns the fate of "the cities," a subject that used to be raised unfailingly, and passionately, whenever an administration proposed a comprehensive program of returning funds and functions to the states. Grumbling from big-city mayors helped to protect a few high-visibility urban programs in next year's Reagan budget, but general concern for the cities has faded. Why?

Partly it is a matter of political vogue. Big cities, which tend to be Democratic and liberal, have been pronounced by the taste-setters "out," while states, which tend to be more Republican and conservative, are "in." But the calm on the condition of cities has been spreading for some time as people re-examined the remedies that had been prescribed for the cities' ailments and decided that some were not working and that others were not worth the price.

The "urban crisis," as it came to be known in the mid-'60s, was composed of at least two separable, but frequently confused, parts. One was that, partly as a result of changing tastes and partly from sheer inattention, many of the cultural, social and economic advantages that cities traditionally offered had been allowed to atrophy. The other was that cities had come to house a growing "underclass." The policies of the Johnson and Nixon years proposed to remedy both conditions by a host of programs to attract business and the middle class to the cities and to improve the income of the poor.

The policies were not a complete failure. Urban amenities have multiplied and substantial renovation has occurred in the downtowns of many cities even of the grittiest sort.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Master's Voice

But that was different. Partisans of John Kennedy and Franklin Roosevelt rush to the rescue following the news that both presidents, no less than Richard Nixon, secretly taped conversations in the White House.

They are right. The Nixon case certainly was different. Mr. Nixon's reverberating problem did not arise from the fact that he made tapes but from what was on them — or, as in the case of the 18½-minute gap — what was not. They captured the sounds of a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice.

But for all the difference, an offensive odor persists. There is more to say about the Roosevelt and Kennedy recordings than that they are innocent of crime, for the fact remains that Presidents Kennedy and Roosevelt, not to mention Johnson, made secret tapes. Why? What were the justifications?

Presidents, it is said, are entitled to accurate records. Presidents, and the awesome modern presidency, need to be protected. That sounds like the old prelude and fugue emanating from the keyboard of the Imperial Presidency. Protect presidents, no matter how that trivializes the integrity and invades the privacy of others.

Perhaps, it is said with a wink, there was no need to disclose the recordings. People accustomed to having their secretaries silently transcribe phone calls must have assumed that

presidents would take similar precautions.

That rationale is too sophisticated at least by half, to judge by the astonished reaction of some of JFK's confidants. If there was a link, they missed it.

Perhaps the justification was scholarly piety: the tapes provide a vivid record for historians, like flight recorders from crashed planes. If so, then why the secrecy? Why not let the other participants in White House conversations also adjust their historical neckties? And even if secret recordings preserve something of the past, there is an inescapable result: they pollute the future.

Why do presidents claim executive privilege? So they can speak freely to their aides and advisers — and so aides and advisers can speak freely to them.

By now, it is probably too late to protect that process. When people assume that they are recorded, they become circumspect where they might have been candid, tactful where they might have been clear, dutiful where they might have been eager.

No one, not a president, not the country, gains when advisers keep one eye peeled for the microphone, one ear cocked for posterity. "No," as Richard Nixon once said to the hidden microphone in another context, "it is wrong. That's for sure."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Feb. 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Russian Assassin

ST. PETERSBURG — M. Aleksandrovsky, governor of the province of Penza, was assassinated by a man who awaited him as he came out of the theater and fired a shot at him from behind, killing him on the spot. He also killed M. Zarine, the sub-prefect, and then entered the theater, which was not completely emptied, and mortally wounded the director, M. Victoroff, and the stage manager. He also shot dead a policeman who pursued him, and one of the theater attendants, who tried to close the door leading to the stage exit. He then lodged two bullets in his own head and expired a few hours later in the hospital. He has not yet been identified.

### 1932: Dial M for ...

NEW YORK — A drugstore telephone booth became a gruesome death cell for Vincent Coll, New York's precocious gangster known as the "Mad Dog of Gangland." Twenty machine-guns slugs were pumped into his body as he stood helpless in the narrow compartment, by a lone killer who drilled 50 shots into the booth. Coll, mortally wounded, died several hours later with sealed lips. Hired killers have been trailing Coll to collect the \$50,000 price put on his head by a rival gang, but this was the first time he exposed himself to attack. The police believe the killers were Chicago gunmen recently arrived in New York by airplane.

## The Perfect Energy Resource? A Hopeless Search

By Bertram Wolfe

LOS ANGELES — Except for the creation of mankind, it is hard to identify a technical subject that has received more public attention and debate than energy. Indeed, arguments about energy, and nuclear energy in particular, rival in intensity those about creation. Yet I am not convinced that these public arguments illuminate the central issues.

The difficulty with much of the energy debate is that it focuses on technical issues, such as radiation effects or radioactive waste disposal, framed so that the central underlying philosophical questions are obscured.

When considered in isolation, as is frequently the case, concerns about off-shore oil leaks, the hazards of liquefied natural gas, the dangers of natural-gas pipelines, Western coal mining, nuclear waste disposal, environmental effects of shale oil, high-voltage transmission-line effects and the role of solar power lead nowhere. The risks associated with each of these activities can be viewed with fear, but they can be meaningfully discussed only when they are balanced against risks from alternative energy sources or from lack of energy.

One who believes that the future welfare of society is dependent on new domestic energy supplies will see large advantages to the development of nuclear power, off-shore oil resources and Western coal, even at some risk and inconvenience.

Those who believe that society suffers because it already uses too much energy will not accept even minimal risk or inconvenience in order to supply more energy.

### Too Expensive

Many of the major "no-nukes" organizations, for example, also oppose coal development, shale oil development, liquefied-natural gas facilities, additional hydro-electric facilities and off-shore oil development. In the past, they opposed exploitation of the present Alaskan oil fields; today, they oppose exploration for new Alaskan oil.

There is no argument about the desirability of developing solar resources. Almost everyone, including myself and my company, General Electric, advocates solar development. But, as anyone can verify by getting an estimate from a local solar contractor, even the simplest solar technology, solar heating, is not yet here for the masses. As for other sources of energy, windmills



are still losing their blades in high winds, and it is not clear whether large-scale biomass conversion is practical, or even a net energy producer.

The argument on solar goes much deeper. For if you look closely, you will find that those who advocate immediate conversion to a solar-energy economy, coupled with the abandonment of currently available energy sources, are in fact proposing to change American society without explicitly indicating their intent.

It is not possible to characterize in mass the various "no-nukes" groups, but there appear to be three major recurring themes in their energy discussions.

The first is a general distrust of a society with abundant energy supplies. Amory Lovins of Friends of the Earth puts it this way: "If you ask me, it'd be a little short of disastrous for us to discover a source of clean, cheap, abundant energy because of what we would do with it. We ought to be looking for energy sources that are adequate for our needs, but that won't give us the excesses of centralized energy with which we could do mischief to the earth or to each other."

A second theme is that society

should be forced to alter and reorient itself to minimize energy use. Higher energy prices through resource severance taxes, onerous financial penalties to those deemed to use too much energy, the requirements that more expensive but more energy-efficient appliances be utilized, the elimination of free workplace parking, mandatory indoor summer and winter temperature limits, the control of household appliances from remote switching stations, a change by part of the population to night time has taught us that any new technology, when sent out into the world, has unforeseen consequences. Often the benefits overwhelm the bad effects and make them acceptable. Sometimes not.

### Galileo

Among the most interesting effects of the "gene revolution" is philosophical. Whatever the final effect on man's thinking about himself and his world, the secret — the secret of life itself — is out.

It is impossible now to do what was suggested by Bertolt Brecht in his play "Galileo." A character in the play objected to spreading the news of Galileo's discovery that man is not at the center of the

universe. The discovery should be hidden, he said, out of "the highest of motives" — protecting those unfortunate souls who believe in the old way. They would be crushed to discover the earth is not a theater, but merely a stone ceaselessly spinning about the sun in a cold corner of the cosmos, he argued.

Galileo ignored the plea and continued on with his brave new science.

A third theme is a general dissatisfaction with the present social and economic structure of society and the suggestion that energy should be used as a means of social change not directly connected with energy.

The environmentalist Barry Commoner proposes to move away from capitalism; Ralph Nader advocates a "consumer controlled" economy; and the Friends of the Earth argue for a steady-state economy of a form hardly recognizable from present-day America.

### Stability

As with the "No Nukes" it is not possible to categorize all of the nuclear advocates under one banner. But philosophically, most nuclear advocates believe that abundant energy is a key element of a productive and stable society.

Although the increasing affluence of the United States has not been without its problems, the pro-energy advocates claim that accompanying this affluence have been beneficial societal effects. Discrimination against Jews, Asians and other minorities has greatly diminished. Blacks and women have started to emerge from economic servitude.

Nuclear advocates believe that to accomplish such goals as further improving the living conditions of the disadvantaged and cleaning up the cities, additional energy supplies will be required.

Fundamentally, pro-energy groups argue that, as world petroleum supplies diminish, the expanded use of nuclear energy and other energy sources will help prevent forced changes in our society and will provide a means for worldwide improvement in living conditions. They note that with increasing affluence and accompanying energy consumption, birth rates voluntarily decline. Pro-energy groups argue that there is little hope of improving the lot of humanity without the energy supplies central to improved standards of living, and that believe it is appropriate that some risk and incon-

venience be accepted to obtain these supplies.

All of this is not intended to suggest that the energy dilemma is devoid of significant technical and environmental issues. It is misleading, for example, to gloss over difficulties in the areas of nuclear wastes, nuclear proliferation, reactor safety analysis and reactor economics on the basis that nuclear power is needed, whatever its failings. But public discussions of such difficulties can also be misleading when they start from the philosophical presumption that nuclear power would still be unacceptable even if all of its technical, social and economic problems were solved.

### Let's Go On

One must differentiate between the identification of a technical difficulty and the suggested conclusion that may result more from philosophical than from technical considerations. For example, the permanent disposal of high-level nuclear waste can by law only be handled by the U.S. government. Does it follow that because the government has not yet built a nuclear waste repository, nuclear waste is unmanageable and that nuclear power should be abandoned? Or does it follow instead that the government program should be strengthened, and impediments removed, so as to speed up the construction of a waste repository? If nuclear power is abandoned in favor of coal, for example, will the wastes from coal present a lesser problem? And, if it is concluded that coal is not satisfactory, or that coal cannot make up the deficit from the abandonment of nuclear power, will it be easier to deal with lack of energy than with nuclear wastes?

The alternative to our imperfect energy sources is not a perfect source; there is none available. If we continue to place impediments in the way of development of available energy sources, the alternatives we will have chosen is a changed society, limited by energy-supply constraints.

Bertram Wolfe is vice president and general manager of the nuclear fuel and services division of the General Electric Co. This article, prepared for The Los Angeles Times, was adapted from a chapter in a book on nuclear power, to be published by W.W. Norton & Co this fall.

## In Praise of Recession, a Painful Necessity

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Hardly anybody has a good word for recession these days, and nobody at all expounds upon the blessings of unemployment.

Whafsatter, the sensitive reader will ask, is this man bonkers? Is he not aware of the widespread human misery reflected in 16 percent out of work in Michigan, the despair of a person who wants to work but is forced to go to the dole, the shattered dreams of entrepreneurs forced into bankruptcy?

Granted. The spasm of iconoclasm that follows does not remove me from the front ranks of the sympathetic, especially since I still have a job and others unfairly beat me to the brim of unemployment. But if we are about to have a ring-a-ding recession, let us at least understand its purpose and savor its benefits.

Worst of all, chronic inflation wiped out the value of life savings, inflicted cruel surprises on those dependent upon life insurance and

turned the expected serenity of retirement into a rat race. Not even the indexation of Social Security could compensate the elderly for the ravages of inflation.

### Bottom Line

Now we come to misery's bottom line: The tens of millions who were impoverished and betrayed by inflation far outnumber the millions who have been slammed up against the wall by unemployment. If the sum of human misery is what we are trying to reduce, the battle against inflation must take priority over the battle against unemployment.

Hold on: No political figure would be willing to make that statement. On the contrary, politicians of every persuasion insist that no unemployment should be

planned and that the trade-off between inflation and unemployment is outdated, unnecessary and brutal.

Indeed, supply-side theory held out a painless way to reduce inflation, baking expanded pies for the free-lunch counter.

The reality is that nobody knows how to slow inflation without inducing recession. Nobody knows how to reduce inflation without stimulating unemployment.

Inviting recession is what the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve have been doing, denying it all along. Opposition economists who permitted the growth of inflation are making loud protest, at the only method capable of bringing it down, short of subverting economic freedom.

The unspoken decision is to suffer high unemployment to break inflation's back.

What's the alternative? Controls and jawboning have proven useless. The liberal answer is to treat unemployment as the greater evil, to reduce and go off to the inflationary rates again, condemning readers to a new round of suffering. It's Hobson's choice — no choice at all.

That is why the recession strategy (don't call it that!) must be maintained. We may vilify Paul Volcker's villainy to our hearts' content, but we must not quit while we are winning.

The recession is doing its job. If ever there were a good time for hard times, now is that time. The real sacrifices being made by the unemployed must not be in vain.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, the size of the deficit does not ultimately determine interest rates. After years of negative interest rates (less than the inflation rate), we are now seeing unrealistic interest rates (3 percent over the inflation rate); when it becomes apparent that the president and the Fed will see this recession through, interest rates will settle to the normal 3 to 4 percent over inflation. With inflation under 6 percent, we will reverse single-digit interest rates.

Then, and not as soon as Reagan budgeters predict, we shall have an orderly resumption of growth. Then we shall look back on the recession of 1981-83 as the harsh but necessary corrective.

We can all join the chorus that rails at recession and denounces unemployment, because that is the politic and compassionate thing to do. But in today's primitive state of the economic art, let us remember that there can be no slowing down without a slowdown, no solid recovery without a period of pain.

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## The Madness of 'Phony' Arms Talks

By Arthur MacCoy

from which they can reach NATO targets.

On the U.S. side, the most powerful and least vulnerable nuclear weapons are the four U.S. Poseidon submarines assigned to the NATO command. They have a range of 2,500 miles and carry 460 warheads capable of obliterating Soviet cities. These are strategic weapons and were classified as such in the SALT-II treaty. In December, 1979, NATO agreed to deploy, in Western Europe, 572 U.S. Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 ballistic missiles that would be capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union. Moscow considers these weapons, which are to be deployed next year, to be additions to the U.S. strategic arsenal. They will be 100-percent owned and controlled by the United States.

# John Hay Whitney, 1904-1982: A Diversity of Interests and a Life of Gusto

International Herald Tribune

From birth, John Hay Whitney was assured of lifelong riches. Yet the most striking thing about him was not his wealth. It was rather his determination to use his resources not only for his own pleasure but to contribute to the general well-being.

The theme ran through his life. He articulated it on a number of occasions. But more important, he put it into practice.

He was a generous contributor to political causes, education, health care and human rights. His venture-capital firm, J.H. Whitney & Co., pioneered in underwriting promising but unproven business ideas. He spent nearly \$40 million trying to save the New York Herald Tribune, despite unbeatable economic odds, because he believed in the importance of journalism and in that paper's service to the public interest. After its death, he continued as chairman of the International Herald Tribune and of Whitney Communications Corp., through which he was deeply involved in magazine, newspaper and television interests.

He served four years as the U.S. ambassador to Britain and filled advisory roles on several presidential commissions. His love of the theater and film led him to invest in productions that enriched American drama. Beyond developing a highly regarded personal art collection, he gave time and money to the development and maintenance of two major museums.

And he pursued all those interests with keen sense of what would be interesting and fun, what would satisfy his gusto for life.

## Born in Maine

Mr. Whitney was born in Ellsworth, Maine, on Aug. 17, 1904, the son of Payne and Helen Whitney.

His parents' marriage in Washington in 1902 had been one of the social highlights of the era. The bride was the daughter of the secretary of state: her father, John Hay, had been Abraham Lincoln's law partner, then President Lincoln's personal secretary and finally secretary of state under William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Helen Hay, in her own right, enjoyed a considerable reputation as an amateur poet and as one of America's leading horsewomen. She gave her son his lifelong nickname, Jock.

Although he never knew his grandfathers, he occasionally referred to their formative role on the country and on him personally: "One devoted all of his life to diplomacy and the arts. The other mixed statesmanship with business — for which I'm very grateful," he said. "My own inclinations have been, like Grandfather [Hay's], more in the direction of the humanities than of economics."

On his father's side, the Whneys were descended from John Whitney, who left England and settled in Massachusetts in 1635. His paternal grandfather, William C. Whitney, who served as Grover Cleveland's secretary of the Navy, amassed huge real estate holdings. His father, Payne, prospered and passed on to his son not only a huge inheritance but also a passion for sports.

## Star Athlete at Yale

Mr. Whitney grew up in and around New York City. At 12, he was sent to Groton School in Massachusetts, where he excelled at baseball, football and boxing. At Yale, he was a star athlete who also acquired what was to become a lifelong interest in the theater. After graduation from Yale, he attended Oxford University's New College in 1926, but returned to the United States the next year on the death of his father.

At the age of 22, Mr. Whitney became an immensely rich man. His father's estate was valued at \$179,000,000 — the largest estate that had ever been probated at that time in the United States — and Jock's portion of it was at least \$30 million then. He received substantial additional amounts when he turned 40. "I had so much to do with it," he told an acquaintance later.

The Whitney fortune had been founded in part by his paternal grandfather, one of whose chief enterprises was the consolidation of the various railroad lines in New York City, and in part by his uncle, Oliver Payne, an early associate of John D. Rockefeller in founding Standard Oil Co. There had also been successful Whitney investments in tobacco.

Mr. Whitney abided by his father's injunction: "Just because you're rich don't be wasteful." He disliked the idea of carrying a great deal of money with him or flashing a bankroll. To settle a poker debt, for example, he would summon a valet to bring his wallet.

Yet his spending for what he considered the necessities of life was lavish by any standard. In addition to a sumptuous town house in New York, he maintained Greentree, a 500-acre estate and mansion at Manhasset, N.Y.; a spacious summer house on Fishers Island, off New London, Conn.; a 12-room house at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., to use during the August races there; a 15-room home and plantation in the heart of 19,000 acres of bird country at Thomasville, Ga.; a golf cottage at Augusta, Ga.; a house in Surrey, England, not far from the Ascot racecourse, and a London apartment overlooking St. James's Park.

A measure of his resources is that during his term as U.S. ambassador to Britain, he put about \$100,000 a year of his own money into maintaining the social side of his diplomatic life.

Mr. Whitney took charge of his family affairs in 1927, but soon moved outside his inherited realm of activity to devote more of his time and fortune to backing the arts, to the development and maintenance of two major museums.

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The film grossed \$32 million in its first year of release — a record surpassed only in recent years as the dollar became highly inflated — and it was calculated later that the movie had brought Mr. Whitney a profit of \$1.1 million.

Mr. Whitney sold his interests in the film in the early 1940s to realize a capital gain. In "Jock," the recent Whitney biography, E.J. Kahn Jr. writes that the movie "would have had to gross \$35 million more before, in the view of his



John Hay Whitney, center, in the composing room of the Herald Tribune on the Rue de Béthune in Paris after he assumed ownership of the paper in 1958. From left are Eric Hawkins, managing editor; André Bing, general manager; Mr. Whitney; Paul Krausch, a printer; and Richard Beecher, the composing room foreman. Mr. Krausch, who recently retired as foreman, is the only survivor.

top tax bracket, he could keep the equivalent of what he was able to net by selling it outright."

A volunteer in World War II, he rose to the rank of Army Air Force colonel. Captured by the Germans in southern France in 1944, he aroused concern in American military circles because of the fear that the Nazis might learn they were holding a high-ranking intelligence officer. But he led a daring midnight escape from a moving troop train under air attack.

This experience, he said later, was a personal turning point, not only because it confirmed his courage but also because his contact with other captured U.S. servicemen, some of whom seemed to have little understanding of why they were fighting, helped motivate Mr. Whitney after the war to involve himself more directly in enhancing public appreciation of the values underlying American life.

Mr. Whitney's major business involvement for many years was with J.H. Whitney & Co., an investment company which he created in 1946 and in which he continued as senior partner. In those days, there were few doors open to business men with unorthodox ideas except rich men — and they had few facilities for screening propositions.

J.H. Whitney & Co. was a pioneer in providing high-risk venture capital for interesting but unproven entrepreneurial opportunities that could not gain financing through normal commercial channels.

The company's successes through the years included Minute Maid orange juice, the first major commercial application of the freezing technology developed during World War II. There were also notable successes in synthetic chemicals, oil and data processing — all credited to Mr. Whitney's combination of investment risk-taking and vigilante management.

## Republican Fund-Raiser

Active in liberal Republican politics as an important fund-raiser and counselor, he was an early supporter in the campaign to win the nomination and the presidency for Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

A frequent bridge and golfing partner of Eisenhower, he stayed on the liberal wing of Republican politics. In 1964, Mr. Whitney broke with the party.

Under the headline, "We Choose Johnson," the New York Herald Tribune endorsed the incumbent, Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson against Sen. Barry Goldwater, the conservative Arizona

Republican, whose views on civil rights and nuclear theory disturbed Mr. Whitney. The paper's editorial page was a preeminent Republican voice — the Johnson endorsement was the first time the newspaper had backed a Democrat for president since it came into being in 1954 in a merger — and the reaction in the Republican Party was one of shock.

In Eisenhower's second term, and yielding to the president's personal insistence, Mr. Whitney served for four years as ambassador to Britain, succeeding his grandfather at a half-century interval.

After assuming the ambassadorship in 1957, he was widely credited with improving British-American relations in the period of strain following the Suez crisis of 1956.

His success in restoring the special Anglo-American link was attributed to his attention to the workday aspects of the ambassadorship as well as the social activities.

His direct manner of speech and his natural dry wit made him a popular social figure in London and stood him in good stead as U.S. representative.

## Herald Tribune Years

It was during his years in London that Mr. Whitney's involvement with the Herald Tribune began. In 1957, Whitney Communications Corporation, of which he was chairman, lent \$1.2 million to the financially troubled paper.

Over the next five years, Mr. Whitney spent nearly \$40 million in his effort to save the paper, which eventually succumbed on Aug. 15, 1966 — the 113th day of an epic newspaper strike that deprived the city of newspapers for much of the year and resulted in the demise also of two other major New York papers, the World Telegram & Sun, and the Journal

which had been operated by Ogden Mills Reid since the Reid family merged its New York Tribune with the New York Herald in 1924. After subsequent infusions of capital, Mr. Whitney purchased control of the morning New York newspaper and its Paris-based European edition in 1958.

When Mr. Whitney went back to New York from London in 1961, he turned full attention to the paper's mounting problems, assuming the titles of editor in chief and publisher and moving his office to the editorial floor of the paper's 41st Street headquarters.

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## Budget Jolts U.S. Business Community

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — President Reagan's 1983 budget proposal has set off alarm bells in the U.S. business community.

While most business leaders said the new budget contained few surprises, many apparently had hoped for some last-minute reprieve from the projections for very large budget deficits in the next few years.

Instead, the budget proposal stirred predictions of higher interest rates, further deterioration of the economy and even talk of the possibility of a financial crisis.

"High deficits will push interest rates higher until the economy really goes into a nose dive," said Felix G. Rohatyn, a partner at Lazard Frères.

The economy is already very weak, and a few more months of this could get very scary. Then all the bets are off, and we will be facing some very, very different issues, like how to cope with a half dozen very large business entities on the edge of insolvency.

Similarly, Roger Altman, who was an assistant secretary of the Treasury under President Carter and is now a partner at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, said, "Unless the administration takes a new initiative, events are going to move beyond their control."

"Whether it is the collapse of a very major industrial or financial entity or a surge to very high unemployment, something is going to happen in 1982 that will force them to make a significant change in their strategy."

### Credit Crunch? Possible

David Jones, of Ambrey G. Langston, said the budget showed a severe mismatch between prolonged monetary restraint and a loose fiscal policy."

The result he said, will be high interest rates which might completely shut businesses out of the long-term borrowing which they

### Regan Offers No Guarantee on Deficit

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday there is no guarantee the 1983 budget deficit will remain within the administration's prediction of \$91.5 billion.

Asked in a televised interview if there is any guarantee that the deficit will not go higher, Mr. Regan said, "Obviously, there can't be any guarantees because one never knows what the state of the economy will be."

While acknowledging that the 1982 and 1983 deficits are very large, he said, "They are no longer relative to our gross national product than deficits were in 1974, 1975 and some other years."

For example, he said, the deficit projected for fiscal 1983 would do 2.7 percent of projected GNP in that year, compared with the 4 percent of the GNP that the 1976 deficit reflected.

need to replace costly short-term debt. The budget increases the possibility that such a "credit crunch" may occur, he said.

The administration says large budget deficits do not force up interest rates and crowd private borrowers out of credit markets. Administration officials argue that in recoveries from previous recessions, budget deficits have been high but interest rates have fallen.

But Elliott Platt, money market analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, countered, "In those instances, interest rates were constrained by the weakness of private demand."

"The federal budget deficits were placing upward pressure on rates, but that pressure was offset by the weakness in the private sector."

Mr. Jones also said that in previous recoveries, the Federal Reserve had been accommodative, helping the economy along by allowing substantial expansion in money supply. This time, the Fed is clearly determined to hold the monetary reins tightly in its continuing attempt to win a lasting reduction in inflation, he said.

And Mr. Jones, while conceding that the savings rate is rising and is likely to rise further, from the current 6 percent to between 7 percent and 8 percent, said that as long as shorter term securities continue to have as high or higher yields than long-term bonds, savers will prefer short-term investments, especially in a time of economic uncertainty.

This will keep long-term rates from falling and prevent companies from borrowing long-term, he said.

said, "My immediate concern is that the whole economy is so bad that various taxes won't make much of a difference."

"If interest rates do not come down, we're not going to get the type of reinvestment that will support the economic scenarios the administration is talking of."

The predictions of further difficulties did not seem to shake the faith of those who think the administration's program eventually will rescue the economy.

John D. DeButs, former chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., commented, "I don't like big deficits, either, and obviously they will be a strain on the economy. But I still feel we're on the right track, and I just want to see us let it work."

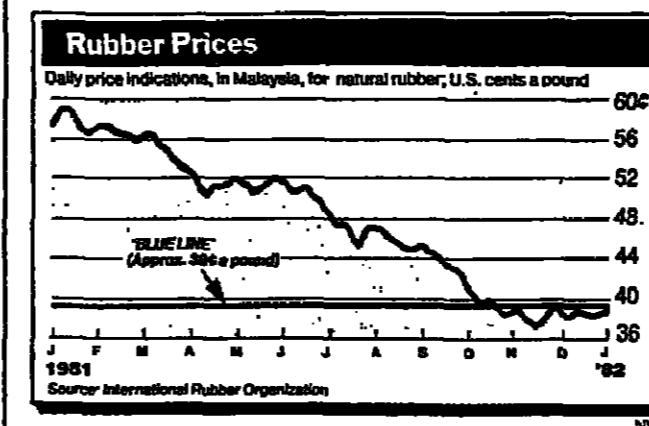
Another argument advanced by the administration is that the 25 percent three-stage personal tax cuts already legislated will bring a sharp increase in savings, providing a bigger pool which can be invested in securities.

Consequently, the borrowing needs of the government can be easily absorbed by credit markets without pushing up interest rates.

Richard N. Neuman of Girard Bank, Philadelphia, said that the proposed budget would place significant new taxes on business, greatly offsetting the relief provided in the tax package that Congress approved last year.

"For fiscal 1983, the president's new tax proposals take back about 70 percent of the corporate tax reductions provided in the Economic Recovery Tax Act," said Emil M. Smiley, an economist with the accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, who was deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for taxes in the Carter administration.

But David L. Margolis, president of Colt Industries, who served as a member of New York City's Emergency Financial Control Board,



### Buffer Stock Manager Puts Bounce in Rubber Prices

By Pamela G. Hollie

New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Defending the "blue line" is John J. Reid's specialty.

He does not play ice hockey; he plays the world's rubber market. He is manager of the International Natural Rubber Organization's buffer stock, and thousands of the world's rubber producers rely on him to keep international rubber prices from getting out of hand.

The "blue line" that Mr. Reid defends is the price below which the world's rubber producer begin to suffer the effects of overproduction. At those levels, small-scale rubber growers whom the rubber organization was established to protect, cannot make a living by tapping their rubber trees.

Thus, when the price is low, as it is now, Mr. Reid is expected to buy rubber, up to \$500,000 metric tons (\$60,000 tons) of it — about one-seventh of the world's annual production — using money provided by the world's largest consuming and producing countries. When the price is too high, he is expected to sell rubber, again up to \$500,000 metric tons.

In Mr. Reid's office, situated here in the capital of the world's largest rubber producer, there is a chart that even the untrained eye shows that rubber prices have been sliding for more than a year.

#### Holding the Line

But the important thing, Mr. Reid said, is that in the past few weeks, prices appear to have stabilized. "We're holding up the market," the retired Goodyear Rubber general manager said. "We're defending the blue line."

Unlike crude oil or iron ore, the supply of natural rubber depends on thousands of small landholders. Malaysia, which produces about 43 percent of the world's rubber, has 500,000 small landholders. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Canco Unit in U.S. Files to Reorganize

Reuters

CALGARY, Canada — United Canco Oil & Gas said its J.E. Carter Energy unit has filed to reorganize under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code, which gives it legal protection while it restructures.

Canco said its U.S. subsidiary, which owns Carter, has loaned Carter \$6.7 million and the amount of the subsidiary's loss, if any, cannot be determined yet. Canco said its U.S. subsidiary acquired Carter for \$200,000 in August, 1981, to secure oil and gas leaseholdings in Texas.

### Continental Airlines Seeks Loan to Avoid Cutbacks

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — About 5,000 employees, representing half the work force of troubled Continental Airlines, face layoffs unless a short-term \$25 million loan and worker concessions are forthcoming, Roy M. Rawls, chief financial officer, said.

Mr. Rawls' comments Saturday came a day after Continental announced its lenders had cut off funds under a \$125 million revolving credit arrangement to assure future short-term loans are secured by the airline's assets. Last week, Continental reported a record \$60.4 million loss for 1981.

Mr. Rawls said Continental can return to break-even levels by the end of the year if the loan materializes and employees agree to work-rule and productivity concessions. He said he was confident Continental can secure the \$25 million loan, needed to meet immediate payroll and other expenses, by taking out a second mortgage on its 16-story building at Los Angeles International Airport.

### Southeast Seeks to Void Chemical-Florida Merger

Reuters

MIAMI — Southeast Banking said it filed suit in the U.S. District Court seeking to void a merger agreement between Chemical Bank and Florida National Banks of Florida and expects its directors to meet later this week to consider a plan to make an exchange or tender offer for the shares of Florida National.

Chemical announced Friday a definitive agreement to acquire Florida National when permitted to do so by banking laws.

Southeast gave no details of its proposed tender for Florida National. It said its lawsuit charges that, among other things, the merger agreement and related transactions between Chemical and Florida National violate banking, federal securities, and other laws and seek to deprive Florida National shareholders of the benefit of other potential merger proposals.

### Trade Threat Seen by EEC In U.S. Plan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — An EEC trade official began talks Monday with the Reagan administration and congressional leaders after warning that international trade would be jeopardized if Congress retaliates against foreign competition.

Wilhelm Haferkamp, the European Economic Community's commissioner for external relations, told reporters Sunday that certain proposals being considered by Congress "could start the end of the multilateral system and cause great danger for world trade."

Mr. Haferkamp said the United States and the EEC must resist political and economic pressures for trade protectionism.

The partners have common political and economic needs and cannot afford a trade war, he said.

But he acknowledged that current disputes over steel and agricultural trade, which will top the agenda during the two days of talks, were very serious.

EEC officials have charged that unfair trade practice actions filed against community members by U.S. steel companies are a form of harassment that will undermine European efforts to restructure the steel industry in Western Europe.

U.S. law provides for the imposition of punitive duties if the U.S. steel companies can show economic injury as a result of illegal subsidies or "dumping" by foreign producers.

"We strongly hold the opinion that such evidence is lacking," Mr. Haferkamp said, adding that European steel imports account for less than 1 percent of the U.S. market.



Wilhelm Haferkamp

### NYSE Prices Dive on U.S. Deficit Projection

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Monday to their lowest level in more than three months under the combined weight of President Reagan's proposed budget deficit for 1983 and disappointing money-supply figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.60 points to close at 834.43, its lowest close since Oct. 29, 1981, when it hit 832.95. Declines outnumbered advances by more than five to one, and volume fell to 48.5 million shares from 53.35 million Friday.

Analysts said President Reagan's projection of a \$91.5-billion budget deficit in fiscal 1983 fueled concerns that interest rates will remain high for some time. "The budget deficit is spooking both the bond and stock markets," Newton Zinder, senior vice president of the New York Stock Exchange, said.

Some analysts said early in the day that the market was trying to establish a base or support level at the 840 mark, causing selling to ease off at that point. But Mr. Zinder said "there is nothing magical about the 840 level."

The average has not closed below 840 since Jan. 13, when it hit

1,836.95, and some analysts predicted it may continue to fall to its September low of 824.01.

Most of the budget's provisions — calling for a massive military buildup and further deep cuts in social programs — had been anticipated. Analysts and lawmakers expect the budget to undergo major rewriting in Congress and consider Mr. Reagan's deficit projection too low.

"The size of the proposed deficit reinforces the market's uneasiness about interest rates," Dreyfus Vice President Monte Gordon said. "It tends to indicate the Fed's restrictive monetary policy won't change. The Fed will have little room to

raise rates in the near future."

The Federal Reserve Friday reported that the U.S. money supply, seasonally adjusted, fell \$1.4 billion for the latest week. This was, however, not as big a decline as was expected.

Chase Manhattan Bank and Marine Midland Bank Monday joined other major banks by raising their prime to the prevailing 16 percent rate.

Chase, the second-largest commercial bank in the United States, did not comment on its move, but economists have attributed the

prime rate's jump to increases in banks' cost of acquiring funds and to relatively strong demand for credit.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were among the weakest groups, reacting to sharp declines in the price of crude oil on the spot market. Pennzoil dropped 1½ to 45, Superior 1½ to 32½, Phillips 1½ to 45, Texas International 1½ to 15½ and Standard Oil of Ohio 1½ to 32½. In corporate news, Gulf & Western Industries reported to

the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday that it has raised its stake in J.P. Stevens to 2,409,600 shares, or 16.7 percent.

Gulf & Western said the total includes 156,600 shares acquired on the open market between Nov. 30 and Feb. 2 for \$2.4 million. Gulf & Western said it bought the shares for investment.

The Defense Department said Monday that Raytheon had been awarded a \$198.9 million contract by the Army for production of Patriot missiles.

Gulf & Western sources said various OPEC countries, finding it increasingly hard to sell their crude in a glutted market, would support a call for an extraordinary meeting before April.

The chairman of the International Energy Committee, Johannes Wittiven, said that Saudi Arabia "may intervene to restore equilibrium to the oil market by reducing its current daily output of 8 million barrels."

"Any new reductions in the

## Pressures Mount For OPEC Meeting

From Agency Dispatches

ABU DHABI — The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates said Monday that he and his Gulf counterparts plan this week to discuss the possibility of convening an emergency OPEC meeting on

price of crude will not have near-term effects in restoring stability to the oil market, which is suffering from a severe shortage in demand," Mr. Wittiven told the Gulf news agency.

With prices on the spot market down by more than 5 percent in the past 10 days, the companies are curtail their purchases.

The announcement came as Iran and Britain confirmed that they had cut their official oil prices in response to the recent downward spiral in the spot, or noncontract, market for crude. Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer, has reportedly come under intense pressure from other cartel members to cut output to buoy prices.

Iran cut its light-crude price to \$32.20 a barrel, putting it below the \$34 benchmark price for Saudi Arabian crude. British National Oil Co., meanwhile, reduced its North Sea Forties crude to \$1.50 a barrel to \$32.

Mr. Al-Oteiba said Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Al Khalifa al-Sabah were scheduled to arrive in Abu Dhabi later Monday.

The ministers are getting together here for the biannual meeting, beginning Tuesday, of the International Energy Committee, the Emirates news agency reported.

OPEC's next scheduled meeting is slated for May 20 in Quito. At its last meeting in December, the cartel raised the benchmark price to \$34 from \$32, but agreed on reductions in the differentials charged for quality and proximity to markets. The changes reduced marginally the average price of OPEC oil.

Mr. Al-Oteiba said the present imbalance between supply and demand, and the cutting of official prices by some OPEC members had raised the possibility of an earlier meeting.

Industry sources said various OPEC countries, finding it increasingly hard to sell their crude in a glutted market, would support a call for an extraordinary meeting before April.

The chairman of the International Energy Committee, Johannes Wittiven, said that Saudi Arabia "may intervene to restore equilibrium to the oil market by reducing its current daily output of 8 million barrels."

Interest rates also appear firmly underpinned by President Reagan's 1983 budget proposals, which include a deficit of \$91.5 billion, they added.

### UAW Seeks Reopener In Ford Contract Talks

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers will ask for an automatic reopener clause in the contract negotiations with Ford, union sources said Monday as the talks resumed.



## Buying Stabilizes Rubber Price

(Continued from Page 7)  
48 percent of the world's rubber, has 500,000 small landholders, many of whom depend almost entirely on rubber for their livelihood. Thus the actions of the rubber organization are particularly important to this nation's economy.

The consumption of rubber plunged in 1981 as the recession worsened in the United States. The U.S. automobile industry, which uses 60 percent of the world's natural rubber, cut back sharply on its purchases.

The market authority of the International Natural Rubber Organization, though confirmed by only 24 of the world's 31 rubber-trading nations, was put into effect in late 1980.

### Big Surprise

The agreement that is the basis of the organization is expected to be ratified by the remaining nations, including the Soviet Union, by April 22.

When the rubber organization began operating, "prices were at all-time highs," Mr. Reidl said. "None of us ever thought it would do this," he said, referring to the market decline.

From late 1980, rubber prices

dropped almost daily. By mid-February last year, the price fell from the "must-sell" range and below, into the "may-sell" range.

Between April and October, 1981, the price plunged drastically until mid-October, when it reached the limits of the organization's "may-buy" range — the "blue line" to which Mr. Reidl referred.

Prices were falling rapidly into the "must-buy" price level when the organization intervened.

Mr. Reidl has the sole responsibility for keeping rubber above the first danger zone, designated by a blue line drawn on his price chart. Now, in the weakest market in three years, Mr. Reidl, with about \$150 million collected from member nations since last October, is about the only buyer in the market.

But, under the impact of daily buying, the market has begun to stabilize, and has actually managed to inch slightly upward since the organization's intervention.

### Its Only Activity

"I think INRO had something to do with it," said K. Algamar, the organization's executive director.

Beyond its impact on the world market, the organization has no

power of its own. Created by the International Natural Rubber Agreement of 1973, the International Natural Rubber Organization is a neutral third party in the customary bickering between the producers and the consumers of rubber until the agreement expires in 1984.

Mr. Reidl is not allowed to divulge how much rubber he has bought, nor when or where. But, by dealing through brokers, the organization has purchased several thousand tons of rubber of various grades on markets in Singapore, London, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur and New York since October. And, had the organization not moved to stabilize the market, Mr. Reidl believes that prices would have dropped further.

"If we are not stabilizing the price," Mr. Reidl said, "we've bought a hell of a lot of rubber."

Buffer stocks, which are a common mechanism to protect commodities, have worked with varying success. The agreement to establish the organization, which set up the first such buffer stock for rubber, is the only commodities accord thus far negotiated under the United Nations auspices and is the only one to attempt to base its market-stabilization efforts on market trends rather than on arbitrary price floors and ceilings.

### Malaysian Discontent

Still, the rubber organization is so new that no one is certain that it will work. And, now that it has been able to act for the first time, producers are beginning to question whether the agreement under which it was formed provides them with enough protection.

Malaysia has been urging that the price structure be lifted to allow the organization to act more quickly to offset falling prices.

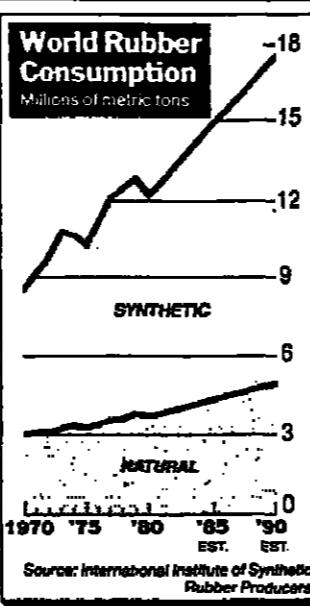
The International Natural Rubber Organization must, as a matter of urgency, update their price ranges so that the stabilization mechanism does effectively what it is intended for and allegedly designed to do," said R.C. Sekhar of the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board.

### U.S. Gold Exchange To Add 4 Coins to List

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The new American Gold Coin Exchange unit of the American Stock Exchange will trade in four additional coins beginning Wednesday, a spokesman said Monday.

The market has been trading exclusively in Canadian "Maple Leaf" coins since it began trading Jan. 21. The new coins will be the Austrian 100 Corona, the South African 100 Krugerrand, the Mexican 50 peso, and the Mexican one ounce coin.



Source: International Institute of Synthetic Rubber Producers

## Malaysia Asserts New Rules For Tin Market Are Unfair

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Malaysian government, attacking recent changes in regulations on the London Metal Exchange, said Monday that the time has come for producers to explore the possibility of setting up an alternative arrangement for the marketing of tin.

Datuk Paul Leong, the country's primary industries minister, also said that the government could not rule out a production cutback to counteract what it called disruptive disposals of tin from the U.S. strategic stockpile.

Malaysia, which has protested to the United States over its stockpile releases on the international market, announced a week ago it has begun discussions with other major producers on the possible formation of a producers association.

Mr. Leong, raising the possibility that Malaysia and other producers could divert their tin from the LME, said last week's move to change the market's rules had cast "serious doubts on the LME being an efficient and fair market mechanism."

### Market Distortion

"It is unfortunate that such an institution in which a large amount of our tin has been sold should now seek to protect short sellers who are depressing an already weak tin market through excessive and indiscriminate short selling," he said.

Short-sellers sell tin for delivery at a future date in the hope prices will fall between sale and delivery, producing a profit.

Mr. Leong said the move to limit

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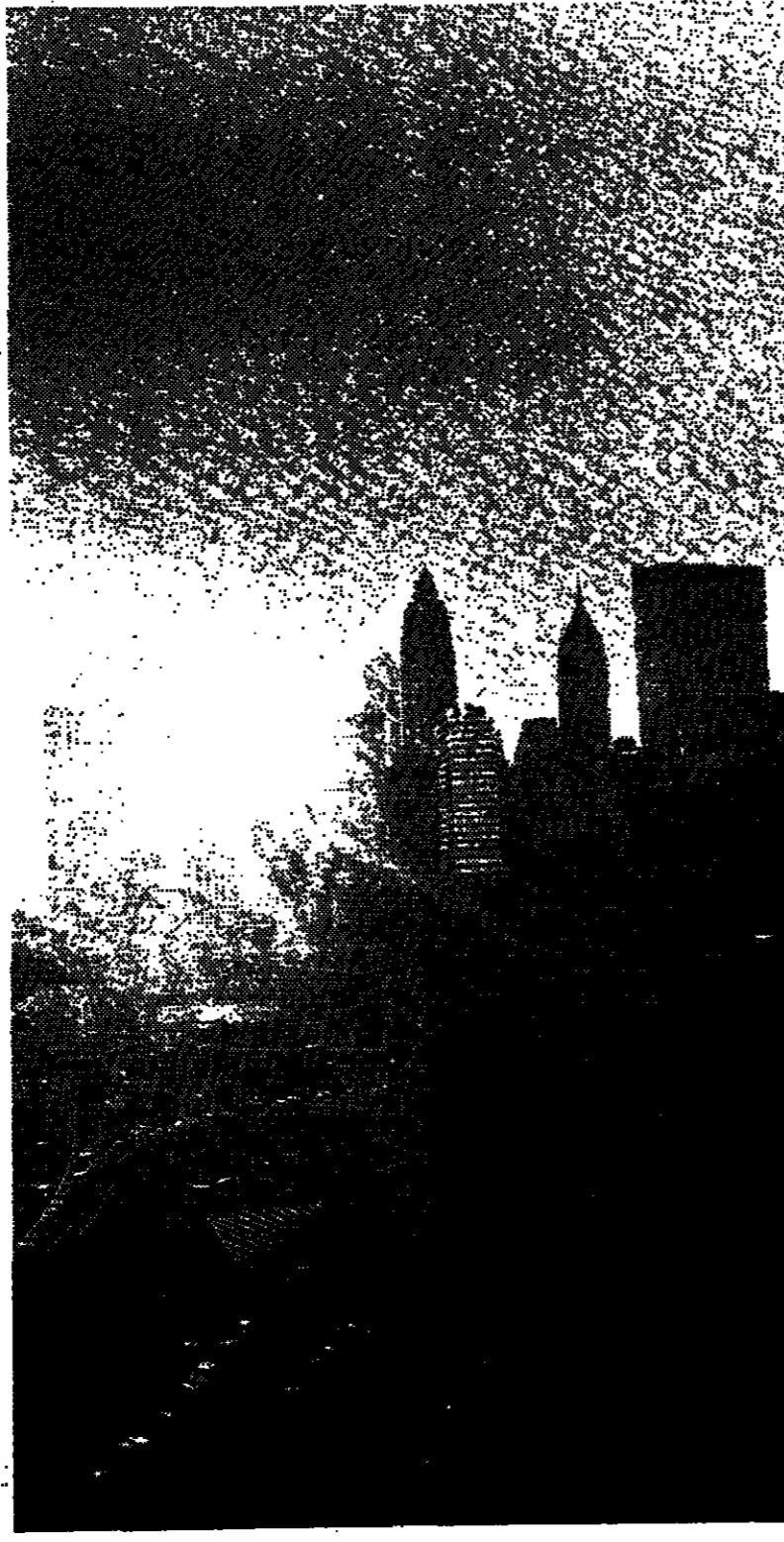
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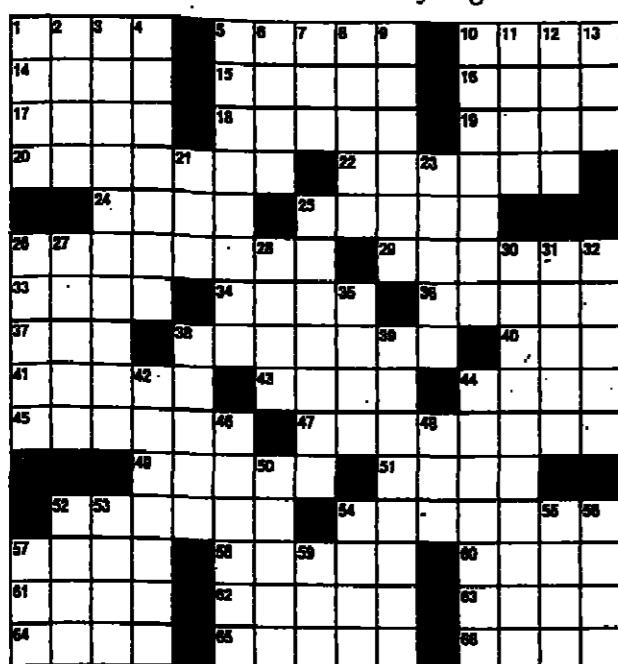
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CROSSWORD *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*

**ACROSS**

- 1 Words of contempt
- 5 Australian actress Cleinto
- 10 "Silas Marner" squire
- 14 Not of the cloister
- 15 Creators of blubs
- 16 Teutonic king
- 17 Vessel of myth
- 18 Kind of cake
- 19 Simon or Diamond
- 20 Regards
- 22 Lone Ranger's
- 23 Take the lead
- 24 Marzo de la
- 25 Go before
- 29 Winter warmer
- 33 Quantity of wood
- 34 Charley's Dona Lucia
- 36 Vermont ski resort
- 37 Eskimo knife
- 38 Composer of "The Bartered Bride"
- 39 Saw backward
- 41 City in Egypt
- 43 Homophone for sorry
- 44 Saarinen
- 45 Associate of Karl Marx
- 47 Slow goers

**DOWN**

- 1 Be a stoolie
- 2 Swiss river
- 3 Excitable
- 4 Decamped
- 5 Revere
- 6 The day that Brutus struck
- 7 Japanese woman diver
- 8 Link in Livorno
- 9 What sirens do
- 10 Score a spare
- 11 To — (precisely)
- 12 Sliamer
- 13 Eukro
- 14 Mechanical routines
- 15 Biblical word
- 16 — ends (unsettled)
- 17 ETV fare
- 18 Molded dish
- 19 Darkness, to
- 20 Nicole
- 21 Mideast acronym
- 22 "Union" — book by Sayles: 1977
- 23 Tip O'Neill's mien
- 24 Antoinette Perry is one
- 25 Pancho's monia
- 26 Perspicacious actress Jeanette
- 27 "Union" — book by Sayles: 1977
- 28 "O'magic" — Keats
- 29 Witnessed
- 30 "From the —"
- 31 — words (retract)
- 32 Pockets
- 33 Chick
- 34 Tripod
- 35 Deal with successfully
- 36 Kind of bird
- 37 Leeds's river
- 38 Developer's interest
- 39 Windsor Castle neighbor
- 40 "— any drop
- 41 "Tamerlane" poet

## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C	C	C	C
17	1	43	Fair
ALGIERS	18	44	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	9	22	32
ATHENS	7	41	Fair
BANGKOK	23	72	Fair
BEIRUT	17	50	Foggy
BELGRADE	9	48	Foggy
BOSTON	1	34	Foggy
BRUSSELS	8	45	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	4	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	33	Foggy
Buenos Aires	14	7	45
CAIRO	27	81	Foggy
CAPE TOWN	23	72	Foggy
CASABLANCA	7	73	Foggy
CHICAGO	3	22	12
COPENHAGEN	5	1	31
COSTA DEL SOL	14	61	Foggy
DAMASCUS	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	1	31	Cloudy
EL PASO	12	72	Foggy
FIRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	5	34
Helsinki	14	7	45
HONG KONG	12	54	Cloudy
HOUSTON	16	63	Foggy
ISTANBUL	4	39	Foggy
JERUSALEM	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Foggy
LIMA	20	50	Cloudy
LEIRON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	9	45	2
LOS ANGELES	17	65	Cloudy

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February 8, 1982

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(d) *Europe-Vader* SF 72.25  
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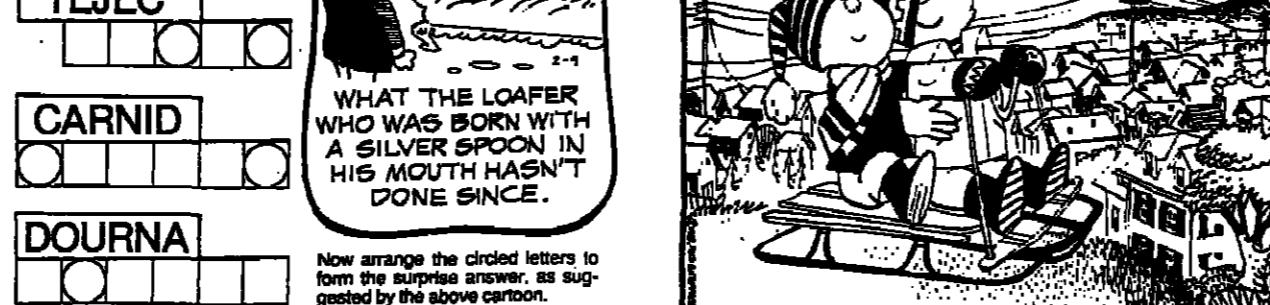
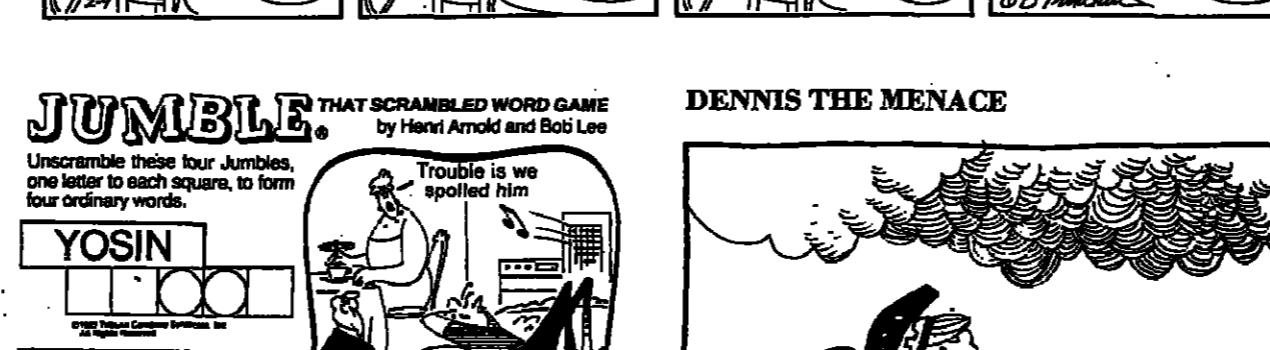
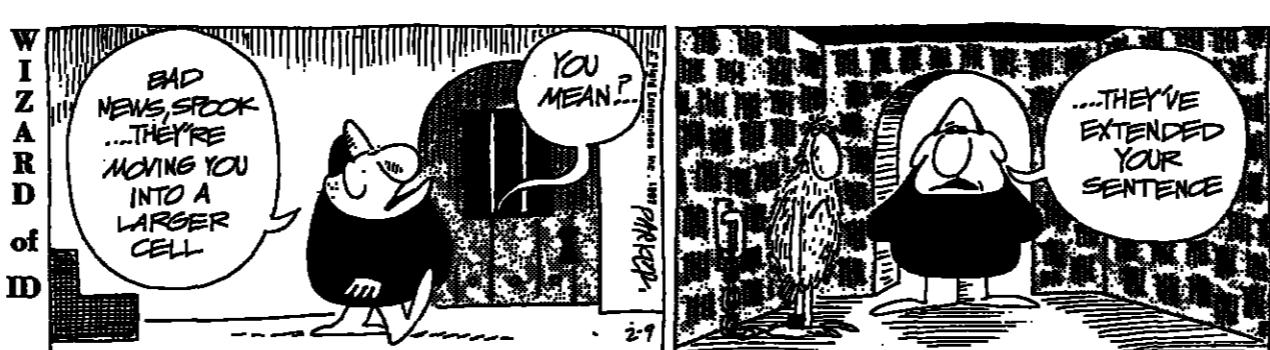
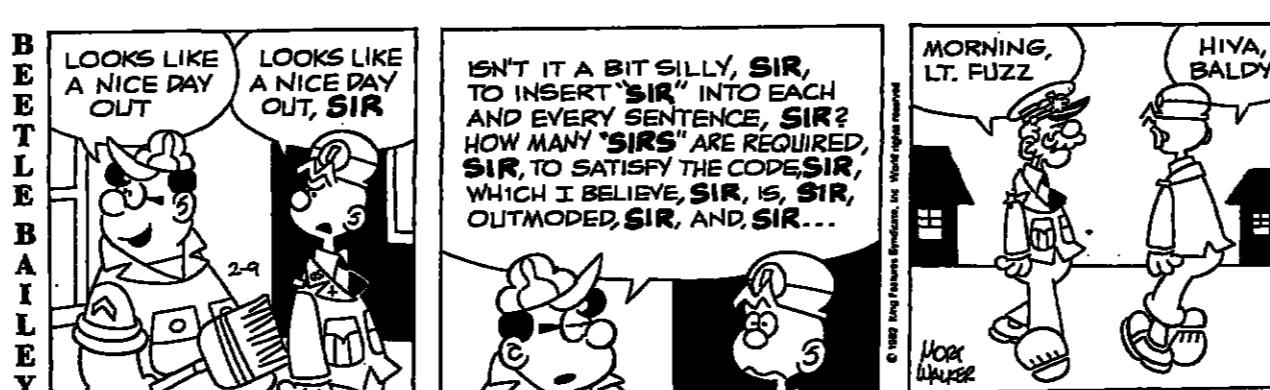
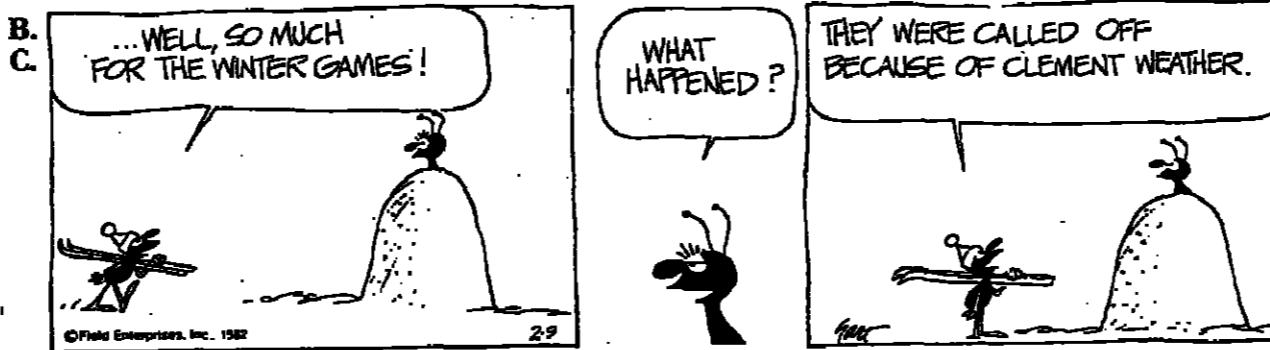
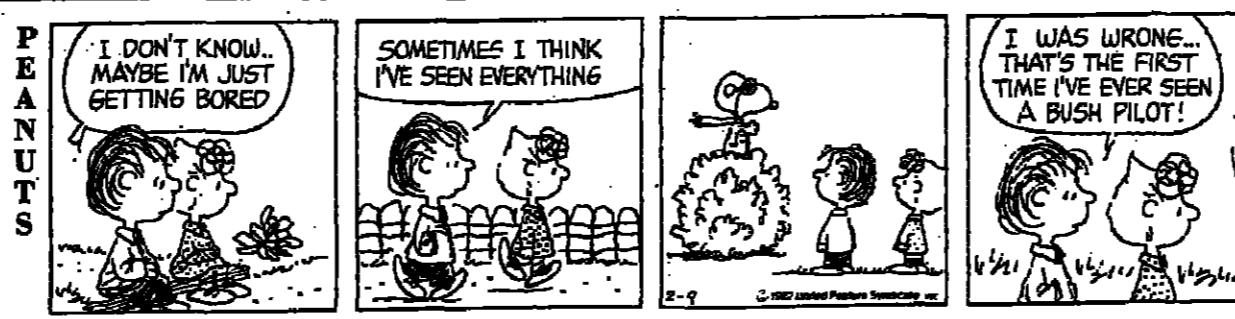
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## BOOKS

**THE MAKING OF THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR PLANET 8**  
By Doris Lessing, 144 pp. \$11.95.  
Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York 1002.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IS THERE a dot of playfulness in the title of Doris Lessing's fourth volume of "space fiction" — an echo of Theodore H. White's "The Making of the President" series? One has to doubt it, for "The Making of the Representative for Planet 8" is the least witty, most somber of novels — more about dying than living.

It is also the least "spacey" or gimmicky of the books that so far have constituted the author's visionary "Canopus in Argos: Archives," the first three of which have been: "The Colonzed Planet 5, Shikasta," "The Marriage Between Zones Three, Four and Five" and "The Sirian Experiments."

We find ourselves from the opening page of "Representative" on the once-lovely Planet 8, where everything that has "been planned, built, made — everything that was not natural — was according to the 'specifications' of the godlike Canopeans. The presence of our kind on the planet was because of them: because of Canopus. They brought us here, a species created by them from stock originating on several planets."

We are listening to the voice, or reading the words, of Doeg, which seems to be both a proper name and the condition of any representative of the planet's people whose role is "to remember and to reproduce in words experiences that we all needed to have fixed and set so that our annuals would be in order." He or she is recounting "how the Canopean agents seemed to us in the times of ice."

It seems that for reasons beyond the calculations of even the Canopeans, the weather is turning colder in the once-temperate zone occupied by the Edenic Planet 8. Snow has begun to fall and to stick. But the Canopeans seem to be looking out for their creations. They have directed them to build a mighty barrier to wall out encroaching glaciers. And they have promised that in time the planet's inhabitants will be transferred by spaceships to the even more paradisaical planet of Rohonda.

So the people of Planet 8 have reason for hope in the future, even as conditions grow more dire. Vegetation may be dying out so that the hated practice of eating meat must be indulged. The living creatures of the planet's sacred ocean may need to be killed for food. Wars may be breaking out for the first time in the planet's

history, and even the peaceful may be growing weak and despondent. But still "we peered through the dim skies and searched for Canopus and the wonderful spaceships of our Saviors and Makers Canopus."

"But we were NOT saved, not being rescued; and everywhere our peoples degenerated and became thieves and sometimes murderers, and there seemed no end to it."

What is really going on here? Myth? Parable? Allegory? Folk tale? Is it about the very beginning of the planet Earth, when we fell into evil? Or is it the answer to Robert Frost's question — a vision of the world ending in ice? Is it an evocation of the death of God and at the same time a meditation on what the world must have been like when God's presence still seemed imminent?

Whatever it is, the effect of the story is powerful and immediate — with all the drama of good-poor-exploration literature, and the eloquence at its best, of the King James Bible. It is time, Canopus does arrive, in the person of Johor, who will be remembered from the first book of the series, "Shikasta." Ominously, his spacecraft leaves him behind on Planet 8. Doeg asks him what this means, but he has already intuited that the freeze has struck Rohonda, too. There is no place to transplant the people of Planet 8. The Canopean experiment seems doomed to extinction.

Now "The Making of the Representative" resolves itself into a meditation on death. What will become of us? Doeg asks Johor. How can we die, if, according to the laws of the conservation of matter and energy, no particle of our being can be destroyed, if part of our being must be our consciousness and sense of ourselves? How can we die, if "I am the wind that blows through the immense spaces that lie between electron and electron, proton and its attendants, spaces that cannot be filled with NOTHING?"

If you take little comfort from this brand of mystical physics, then the resolution of "Representative" may leave you as cold as Lessing's dying planet. All the same, the language and drama of the story never cease to be powerful. And we can believe in the myth, if not in its substance.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## A BIGAMIST'S DAUGHTER

By Alice McDermott, 282 pp. \$13.50.  
Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York 1002

Reviewed by Leanne Schreiber

IT SEEMS that yet another generation has come of age, the age of willful celibacy, she can't help wondering. The evidence at hand is "A Bigamist's Daughter," a shrewd, sad first novel that it is almost impossible to imagine being written by anyone older than 30.

Its author, Alice McDermott, is 28, and its 26-year-old heroine is the product of a time when children were educated first in front of a television set and later in high schools with rap rooms, where students pretended to communicate with their elders. Children, that is, of the post-poll generation, who learned the facts of life before the multiplication tables, who were sexually experienced (or pretended to be) by mid-adolescence, and who, by the time they married (if they did), knew themselves well enough to blue pencil the "for worse" clause out of the contract.

"A Bigamist's Daughter" doesn't dwell on these circumstances. It just seems to be the product of them. The heroine, for instance, is editor in chief of a vanity press — a fitting occupation for someone who has so few illusions about herself that she can afford to traffic in other people's "sad stories and hopeless ambitions." Elizabeth Connally's job

## Foster's Signature Will Give Mets The Best Hitter They've Ever Had

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that the New York Mets are about to turn 20 years old, their batting order finally has grown up. On the assumption that George Foster will soon arrive in a trade with the Cincinnati Reds, the Mets will have obtained the best hitter they've ever had. Shea Stadium archaeologists will shout that the Mets had Willie Mays and Yogi Berra and Duke Snider, each a Hall of Famer, but each swing for the Mets in the sunset of his career. Foster will be swinging his bat in the early afternoon of his career.

High noon would be better but early afternoon will have to do. High noon for Foster occurred in 1977, when he crushed 52 homers and drove in 149 runs with a .320 average as the Reds' left fielder.

Nobody in Mets' history ever had a season like that; nobody hardly ever had two or three seasons that added up to that. Certainly not Frank Thomas or Don Gendron or Rusty Staub or Cleon Jones.

Foster was 28 during that 1977 season. He recently turned 33, an age when a ballplayer suddenly has ailments he never had before — pulled muscles, a sore back, sometimes just plain weariness.

Reggie Jackson discovered that "He's a quiet guy, introverted and sometimes sarcastic," Seaver said. "That could create some problems with the media. But he gives the Mets a dimension they've never had. It's hard to say how good a team the Mets will have this season, but if the deal for George Foster goes through, [Connors'] victory was thorough, and he seemed to be clearly the better player."

Over the last six seasons, Foster has been arguably the best hitter in baseball.

In that time the 6-foot-1, 195-pound slugger has driven in more runs, 671, than any other hitter. Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox is next with 616, followed by Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies with 612 and Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers with 588. Jackson, now of the California Angels, drove in 552.

In home runs over the last six seasons Foster had 198, second to Schmidt's 221. In total bases Foster's 1,728 were third, behind Rice's 1,890 and Garvey's 1,731.

But for the Mets, what Foster did with the Reds over the last six seasons is no longer important. What he does with the Mets over the duration of his contract is all that matters now to the Shea Stadium loyalists, not to mention the



George Foster

mate since joining the Reds during the 1977 season.

"He's a quiet guy, introverted and sometimes sarcastic," Seaver said. "That could create some problems with the media. But he gives the Mets a dimension they've never had. It's hard to say how good a team the Mets will have this season, but if the deal for George Foster goes through, [Connors'] victory was thorough, and he seemed to be clearly the better player."

Over the last six seasons, Foster has been arguably the best hitter in baseball.

In that time the 6-foot-1, 195-pound slugger has driven in more runs, 671, than any other hitter. Jim Rice of the Boston Red Sox is next with 616, followed by Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies with 612 and Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers with 588. Jackson, now of the California Angels, drove in 552.

In home runs over the last six seasons Foster had 198, second to Schmidt's 221. In total bases Foster's 1,728 were third, behind Rice's 1,890 and Garvey's 1,731.

But for the Mets, what Foster did with the Reds over the last six seasons is no longer important. What he does with the Mets over the duration of his contract is all that matters now to the Shea Stadium loyalists, not to mention the

### An Expert's Opinion

"With the Mets, he won't have the same type of hitters that he had in the Reds' batting order," Tom Seaver was saying on Sunday. "And the ball doesn't carry as well as it does in Riverfront Stadium, but that shouldn't affect him much. He's not as strong as Dave Kingman but he's strong. Like any good hitter, he hits a pitcher's mistakes. When a good hitter is on a hot streak, he hits a big percentage of those mistakes. There's nothing mysterious about

Seaver, the best pitcher the Mets ever had, has been Foster's team-

Mets' pitchers, who have yearned for a slugger opposing pitchers must fear, a slugger his teammates trust in a crisis.

"My job is to produce runs," Foster has said, "and when I do, I can carry the club."

The Mets will be harder to carry than the Reds were. But remember that Foster was the best hitter on the best team in baseball last season. Because of the silly split-season format, the Reds didn't qualify for the playoffs, but they had the best overall won-lost record, 66-42.

And because the Reds weren't even in the divisional playoffs, Foster's statistics were soon forgotten. In only 108 games he drove in 90 runs, hit 22 homers and batted .295.

But the most significant aspect of the Mets' apparently imminent acquisition of Foster is that Nelson Doubleday, the club chairman, did not shy away from investing more than \$5 million in the best player available. When the new owners purchased the franchise two years ago for \$21.3 million, they understood that they had just begun to spend. To keep faith with their fans, and to keep the Yankees from monopolizing baseball interests in New York, they had to do something big. And now apparently they have.

None of the Mets involved in the trade have been announced yet. But the most frequently mentioned names have been the catcher Alen Trevino and two pitchers, Jim Kern and Greg Harris, which means that the Mets will obtain Foster without having surrendered either of their two best young players, the third baseman Hubie Brooks and the center fielder Moose Wilson.

Kingman, of course, will hit home runs when he isn't striking out. And he's obviously excited about Foster's arrival.

"Hope you can do it," the first baseman wrote in a telegram to Frank Cashen, the Mets' general manager, last weekend. "At all costs."

Once upon a time, the Mets exiled Seaver and Kingman because they wouldn't meet the costs. And now the new owners are paying the price for those mistakes, the price being whatever it takes to sign Foster, the best hitter the Mets have ever had.

The IOC's anti-doping cam-

## In the Great Indoors, Soccer Goes Ga-boing

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Zoltan Toth may never forget his first game of human pinball, in which he played the part of the flippers at the bottom of the machine. If his memory should grow hazy about that first game, the pain in his elbows and hips and knees will serve as a adequate reminder.

He was used to soccer on the playing fields of Hungary — grass, mud, even hard-baked earth. Playing for Ujpesti Dozsa of Budapest, he was considered one of the best goalies in Europe. Now, in the New World, he finds his body crashing against the walls and the artificial turf of an indoor soccer field.

"Here is the ball, there is the ball, in the net is the ball," Toth said in a lush Hungarian accent.

Toth is still talking about his first indoor game, nearly 15 months ago. He is amazed that soccer can be played by six men on a carpet in a hockey rink. But he has adjusted to it — well enough to be undefeated in six starts this season for the New York Arrows of the Major Indoor Soccer League.

"They change the rules, they change the court," Toth said. "This is America. They change the surface. The ball is kicked two feet from my head. I cannot move. It hits me over the eye and goes into the goal. It's soccer — but it's different."

Call it human pinball — everybody else does — but there are those who love it. Teams like the St. Louis Steamers of the MISL and the Chicago Sting of the North American Soccer League are packing huge arenas in the middle of a nasty winter, while hockey and basketball tickets sit unused in little wooden racks.

The attraction of indoor soccer is constant action: The ball is smacking off the curved hockey Plexiglas walls, bouncing from one human bumper to another, as in some Golden Screen Electro-Soccer, Score-Five-Million-Points-and-Win-a-Free-Game machine.

The best mobile pinball bumper of them all is Toth's teammate, Steve Zungul, a Yugoslav who has been voted most valuable player in the league for all three of its seasons — and for good reason. He has scored 288 goals in 106 league games.

Zungul is the man who makes the balls go off in the MISL. The ball goes ga-boing, ga-boing, ga-boing off the plexiglass, and Zungul kicks it into the net. The Nassau Coliseum scoreboard announces, "It's a Zungul Out There."

"I only made three bad shots and of those were costly," said Toth, "but I made one with my driver on the ninth hole and hit two bad 4-irons that both hooked."

### Third Victory on Tour

It was Simons' first victory since 1978 and only his third in 10 years on the tour. He credited playing with Stadler for helping him shoot the 66.

Stadler, who appeared to be running away with the tournament in an eagle and three birds on the first eight holes Sunday, made double-bogey 6 on the ninth hole and played the final nine in 37. "I only made three bad shots and of those were costly," said Toth, "but I made one with my driver on the ninth hole and hit two bad 4-irons that both hooked."

It helped me playing with Craig because when he got off to such a fast start he made it look so easy," said Simons, 31, a part-time stockbroker. "He's so aggressive."

United Press International

PARIS — The world's leading Formula One drivers have set up a new professional organization and condemned the new licensing requirements imposed by the International Auto Sport Federation (FISA).

A dispute over new licensing requirements led to a walkout by the drivers before the South African Grand Prix last month. The race was run, but FISA later fined 29 drivers \$5,000 to \$10,000 each for the strike and threatened them with suspensions.

All issues were so-called "super licenses" introduced by FISA. The drivers contend that some provisions of the licenses would restrict their freedom to criticize officials or to change racing teams.

In a communiqué Sunday, the new drivers' group said it "denounced the irregularities of the procedure employed by FISA to lay down new conditions for the super license" and would "strive for the recasting of the terms of the super license, whose principle already has been accepted by sports authorities."



United Press International  
Ivan Lendl gets ready for a backhand return to John McEnroe in their match in Toronto.

## Lendl Beats McEnroe for Toronto Title

From Agency Dispatches

TORONTO — Ivan Lendl, of late the hottest player in professional tennis, defeated John McEnroe for the second time in a month to win the Canadian Challenge tennis tournament.

Lendl, ranked second internationally, used a variety of passing shots and delivered 18 service aces Sunday to beat McEnroe, 7-5, 3-6, 7-6, 7-5.

The two players battled for three hours and 15 minutes Sunday in a match decided on three simple breaks and a third-set tie-breaker in which Lendl rallied from deficits of 6-3 and 6-3.

### Jaeger Beats Jausovec

DETROIT (AP) — Andrea Jaeger rallied in the last two sets to defeat Mima Jausovec, 2-6, 6-2, 6-2, in the finals of a tournament here Sunday.

### Sadri Wins in Denver

DENVER (AP) — John Sadri defeated Andres Gomez, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, in the finals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament Sunday. It was only the second victory in Sadri's three years as a professional.

### A Fair of Rookies

Sommor has the game's only two rookies — Grant Fuhr of Edmonton, who will start in goal, and center Dale Hawerchuk of Winnipeg. They are two of the 20 players making their All-Star debuts; 13 of the newcomers are from the Campbell Conference.

The Waler Conference does not lack in scoring potency, either, led by centers Peter Stastny of Quebec, Bryan Trotter of the New York Islanders and Dennis Maruk of Washington, right wings Mike Bossy of the Islanders, Rick Middleton of Boston and Blaine Stoughton of Hartford, and left wings Marc Tardif of Quebec and Bill Barber and Brian Propp of Philadelphia.

Al Arbour, who has led the Islanders to two consecutive Stanley Cups, will coach the Waler team and has Pittsburgh's Michel Dion as his starting goaltender.

Meanwhile, the NHL is holding its winter meetings. The league president, John Ziegler, said he didn't expect much to be accomplished at the meetings "because

## Olympic Body Extends Anti-Doping Drive

From Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The International Olympic Committee has banned the use of two substances — the hormone testosterone and high levels of caffeine — by competitors in the Games.

Testosterone, a male hormone, is used by some athletes to build body mass and, like caffeine, has stimulative effects.

Also to be checked will be drugs to delay puberty in young gymnasts. De Merode admitted it was difficult to make the examinations because those drugs are given far in advance of the competition.

The officials said negotiations were continuing on a final contract and should be completed soon.

of a segment of his committee that wide-scale and intricate experiments must be done regularly during the training periods.

### European TV Dispute

GENEVA (UPI) — European Broadcasting Union officials Monday discounted reports that Los Angeles had canceled an agreement covering European television rights for the 1984 Games because those drugs are given far in advance of the competition.

He also said at the news conference following a two-day meeting

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